

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



How can you better invest \$1.75 a year for your family than by subscribing now for

The Youth's Companion

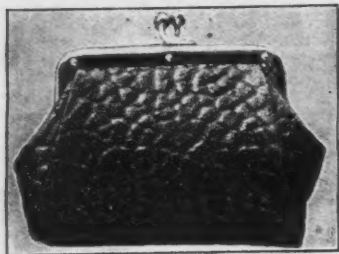
The Companion introduces into a home the company which is not only good, but wise; not only wise, but entertaining. It is adapted to safe fellowship with young people, the agreeable society of men and women, and cheerful, optimistic comradeship with the aged. The Youth's Companion will present to its readers during 1909

- 50 STAR ARTICLES—Contributions to Useful Knowledge, by Famous Men and Women.
- 250 CAPITAL STORIES—Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.
- 1000 UP-TO-DATE NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Nature and Science.
- 2000 ONE-MINUTE STORIES—Anecdotes, Timely Editorials, Miscellany, Children's Page, etc.

Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

FREE EVERY new subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this publication) with \$1.75 will receive
to All the remaining issues for 1908, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holiday Numbers, **FREE**
Jan. The 1909 Calendar, "In Grandmother's Garden," lithographed in thirteen colors, size 8x24 inches, **FREE**
1909 Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1909—a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.



LADIES' PURSE No. 1

This handsome ladies' purse is nickel finish and leather lined. It is about four inches wide by three inches high. **OUR OFFER.** Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send the above purse postpaid.

A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK



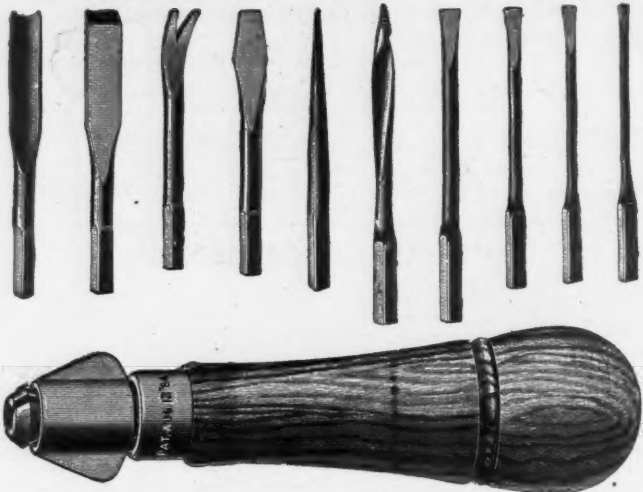
GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful to all readers of Green's Fruit Grower.

OUR OFFER. Send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you a copy of this book postpaid.

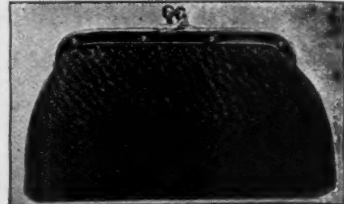
We want to double the number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion before the first of the year. Hence we offer the following for securing new subscriptions to this paper.

TEN TOOLS IN ONE A HANDY LITTLE TOOL CHEST.



NO MORE HUNTING. Tools are kept in the hollow handle and are always ready. Ten tools in one, and all much larger than illustrated.

OUR OFFER. Ten Tools in One will be given to any person who will send us three subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year, or we offer it and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 75 cts.



LADIES' PURSE No. 2

This handsome ladies' purse is gilt finish and leather lined. It is about five inches wide by three inches high. **OUR OFFER.** Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send you the above purse postpaid.



This pocket book is like the one in which C. A. Green carries his silver and paper money. It is made of two thicknesses of leather, leather lined, with 3 compartments as shown in photograph above.

OUR OFFER. Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send you the above pocket-book postpaid.



THE SANITA SAFETY RAZOR

The manufacturers of this Safety Razor guarantee this razor to do good work. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the razor. Extra blades may be had of the manufacturers at the rate of three for 10c.

OUR OFFER. Send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each and we will mail you one of these Sanita Safety Razors for your trouble. Or we will send Green's Fruit Grower to a new subscriber for three years and the Sanita Safety Razor for \$1.00.

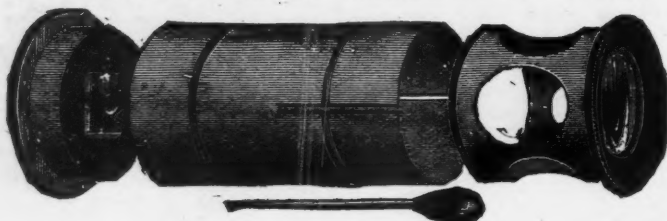
GEMS FROM POPULAR OPERAS



Including "The Merry Widow" and "A Waltz Dream," also, Bohemian Girl, Cavalleria Rusticana, Faust, Flying Dutchman, Fra Diavolo, Huguenots, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin, Lucia di Lammermoor, Martha, Norma, Rigoletto, William Tell, etc., etc.

OUR OFFER. Send us one new subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year and we will send you a copy of "Gems from the Most Popular Operas," including "The Merry Widow" and "A Waltz Dream," prepaid.

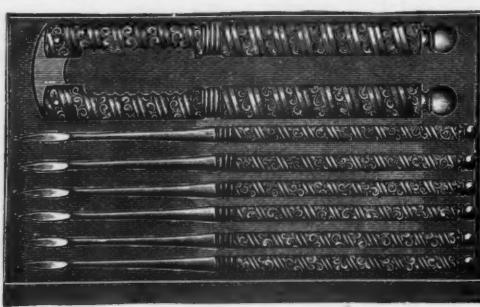
A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE



This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school and teacher should own a microscope.

OUR OFFER. If you will send us two subscribers at 50 cents per year, we will send you this scientific microscope, prepaid.

A NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET

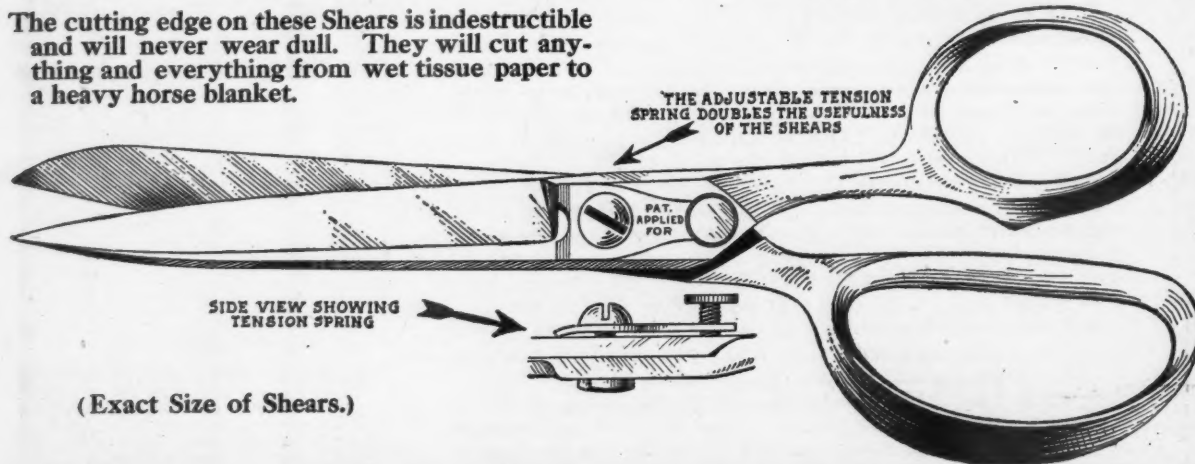


This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are NICKEL PLATED. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

OUR OFFER. If you will send us three new subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year we will send you this Nut Pick Set for your trouble, charges prepaid.

THESE NICKEL PLATED PATENT TENSION STEEL SHEARS

The cutting edge on these Shears is indestructible and will never wear dull. They will cut anything and everything from wet tissue paper to a heavy horse blanket.



THE ADJUSTABLE TENSION SPRING DOUBLES THE USEFULNESS OF THE SHEARS

SIDE VIEW SHOWING TENSION SPRING

(Exact Size of Shears.)

This special offer to our readers consists of what is one of the most useful articles ever invented—a first-class 8-in. pair of Shears, equipped with a new and simple attachment that keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The illustration shows the tension spring, the device which doubles the usefulness of the Shears and keeps them always sharp. The Shears offered here are made from the best carbon steel by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen, cutting edge. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw shown in the engraving tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. We guarantee the quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of shears to be first-class, that the tension spring device doubles the usefulness of the shears, and furthermore, the manufacturers' certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "if this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within five years from date of purchase, it will be replaced—a new pair without cost."

OUR OFFER. If you will send us two new subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year we will send you a pair of these shears for your trouble, postpaid.

ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

ELK FOR SALE—New Richmond Elk Farms, by Phillip Dewey, New Richmond, Ind.

HANDSOME TOGGENBURG BUCK, Van Raub Does and thoroughbred Berkshire Hogs; none better. Griggs Farm, Trouton, Pa.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull calf, Dam's records 15.34 lbs. Madison Cooper, 120 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

APPLE BARRELS in car lots or less; prompt shipment. Robert Gillies, Medina, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HIGHLY IMPROVED New Jersey farms for sale. Centrally located, thickly populated section. Soil, climate, markets, home surroundings unsurpassed. Send for lists. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

POULTRY FOR SALE

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Reds. Exhibition and Utility Stock. Reasonable prices. Circular free. Fairview Farm, Shrewsbury, Pa.

DUROC PIGS, \$4; R. S. Buff and White Leghorns, Orpingtons, White Rocks, Col. Wyandottes. Anconas cheap. S. Weeks, De Graff, O.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Big ones; Pigeons, Rocks, Brahmas and couli Indian Games; fine stock; exhibition or breeding purposes. E. J. Kirby, Covert, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS—Brown Leghorns, Toulouse Geese, Collie Pups and Ferrets. Write: Nelson's, Grove City, Pa.

LITTLE CHICKS—Delivered alive, any time, everywhere. Pullets, Cockerels. Six Weeks to Three Months. Circular, free Catalogue. Fifteen cents, Brookfield Farms, Salem, N. Y.

UNVARNISHED FACTS on snab raising. Don't buy birds; don't quit the business; don't go on without these. Stamp for reply. W. G. Todd, East Bridgewater, Mass.

WANTED

WANT BIG FARM to work for shares, or wages. Have three grown sons; understand farm work and machinery, thoroughly. O. K. references. Write, with particulars, Mrs. Boss, Fulton, South Dakota.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS, GIRLS, earn valuable premiums, selling Bluing. Send address; we trust you. Hampton, Pittstown, N. J.

SIX POSTCARDS FREE and our postcard catalogue, if you send your address to Mildred Doubleda Co., Athol, Mass.

FURNACES only \$15.00 before shipment. Balance after approval; \$100 outfits, \$67.00. Book free. Century Furnace Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS are easily made by anyone. Send 25c coin for six receipts and make your own vanilla, lemon, etc. Chas. Sherwin, chemist, Roodhouse, Ill.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

BROTHER accidentally has discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

CHRISTMAS MONEY—\$8 per 100 paid for names and addresses of your friends and neighbors for publication in our Giant Directory. Be the first to send from your locality. Send 25c for sample directory, blanks and full particulars. Box No. 185-F, Augusta, Maine.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

DR. McGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE FOR BROKEN-WINDED HORSES. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in 3 days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. \$1.50 per bottle. The Dr. McGAHEY Medicine Co., Keapville, Ontario.

I DO—OTHERS DO SO CAN YOU MAKE MONEY Grow Mushrooms Most pleasant highly profitable business. In great demand at fancy prices—year round—grow anywhere, winter or summer. My Folder, how I made my first \$100 growing mushrooms for a 2c stamp. Mrs. Lina Feyrisen, Dept. 5, 2787 North Robey St., Chicago.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, President and Treas.

JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLING, Advertising Manager.

Price 50 cents per year, Three Years for \$1.00.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by an advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

PROFESSOR DETLEFF'S FRUIT GROWING.

This gentleman and his wife have been engaged to give lessons in cooking at one of the large department stores in this city for six weeks. The professor called on the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. He said that he had long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and that he was an enthusiastic fruit grower. His grape vines bear grapes so large that his neighbors think they are plums. He keeps the white grub out of his peach trees as follows: He digs away the earth about the base of each tree exposing the tops of the roots. Then he applies a thin mixture of plaster of paris and water covering the lower part of the trunk of the peach tree and the roots where they are exposed with a layer of plaster of paris about one-quarter of an inch thick. Then he paints the trunk of the tree two or three feet high above the plaster paris. The he throws over the roots of the tree against the plaster paris, the earth which he has removed through this treatment. In this way he protects his peach trees against the white grub which has done such serious injury.

He says the Kieffer pear is one of the best pears for canning. This is great praise for the Kieffer pears. The professor is an expert in canning fruit. He says the Kieffer pears when canned are better than Bartlett. His recipe for canning Kieffer pears is as follows: Take three pints of water and add 14 pounds of white sugar. Let this boil to a syrup. Prepare one-half bushel of Kieffer pears. When these are cooked soft, but not too soft, put the halved pears in cans, then fill up the cans with the hot syrup. Enough syrup will be left to can another one-half bushel of pears, but two pounds more of sugar must be added to this syrup.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower desires to learn what you like best in Green's Fruit Grower. Tell me what you want that is not given in Green's Fruit Grower.

In order to attain the highest success, as an editor, I must learn the wants of my readers, their likes and dislikes. If

you who read these lines do not inform me what you would like this publication to be, how can I give you that which you desire most?

I ask for criticisms of Green's Fruit Grower. If you see things that you do not like, or see something omitted that you would like to have inserted, you can do me a great service by writing me what you do not like.

I am making a big effort to increase the subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower to 200,000 within the next few months. To this end I am offering about one thousand dollars worth of prizes for work which our readers and friends can do near home. These prizes are given in addition to your regular commission, which you will receive for every subscriber which you get. One of these prizes is a piano valued by the maker at about \$500.

Someone who is willing to solicit subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower will, during the next four months, see a wagon drive up to his door containing a beautiful, serviceable and elegantly toned piano. This piano will be a gift to the person securing the largest number of subscribers between now and February 1st.

Stop at this moment and send us a postal card asking for full information in regard to this great offer.

PREFERS NEW YORK STATE TREES.

While many advocate growing our own trees, my experience has led me to prefer a good New York state tree to one of my own raising. They have proven more uniformly reliable and hardy, as well as earlier bearers. As a stock on which to top work the Baldwin, I much prefer the Spy to our native trees. Hence, I begin telling "how" by saying I buy trees from a reliable Rochester firm by ordering direct from the grower, thus insuring good business usage and saving agents' profits. There is no longer any excuse for buying from traveling agents; they have outlived their usefulness.

Always sell winter apples in the fall if you can get a reasonable price for them. It seldom pays to hold them over winter as there is apt to be much waste.

Our Celebration—

We celebrate with a great romance the nearness to the beginning of the new year for Green's Fruit Grower. The title is "A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION." This story tells of a young woman who imperils all that is dear to her for her intense patriotism and love for her country. Her adventures will be read with interest by many thousands of subscribers. It costs us considerable money to offer such high class literature as this, but we anticipate that our offer will be appreciated by our readers. This story has been read by those high authorities who are able to criticize correctly. The verdict has been that it is a story of rare merit. It is not the work of a few weeks or months, but represents the labor of years. The story is founded on historical facts. Will you tell your friends and neighbors of this interesting story, which will be continued for many months to come, and of the other good things you are finding in Green's Fruit Grower? If you will, you will do us a great service. If you know how much you could encourage the editor and publisher by sending in just one new subscriber with your own, you would not fail to do so. If you, or any friend of yours, desire to earn money for work near home, send for our confidential terms to agents for getting subscribers. You will not only secure ample pay for your work, but will if you send in the largest number of subscribers, stand a chance of securing a \$500 piano or other valuable prizes as gifts. Address,

Editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

CUT ICE

MADE IN THREE SIZES.

With the Dorsch Double Row Ice Plow We guarantee it will cut more than 20 men sawing by hand. Cakes are cut uniform, of any size and thickness. One man and a horse will cut more ice in a day than the ordinary farmer and dairy man can use. You can cut for others and make the price of our plow in two days use. Ask for catalogue and introductory prices. JOHN DORSCH & SONS 260 WELLS ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TWO GOOD BOOKS

- MATERIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Showing how and when the world left the true path. Postpaid, 25 cents.

SHALL WE CHOOSE SOCIALISM?

Showing how certain ideas have worked out in Australia and New Zealand, and what dangers now confront us. Postpaid, 50 cents. Until January 1, 1909, both books postpaid, for 50 cents.

F. WAYLAND SMITH

Kenwood, N. Y.



TRAPPERS

Make More Money

Copy of monthly magazine, HUNTER-TRAPPER, sent free. more pages, about Steel Traps, Snare, Deadfall, Trapping Secrets, New Furs, Dogs, Guns, Big Game Hunting, etc. 10c. Catalogue describing magazine and books on Trapping, Prospecting, Bee Hunting, Ginseng Growing, etc., Free. A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Box 519, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR EVERY COUNTRY

Exclusive control to handle WOOLFAT OINTMENT, the best ever used to cure horses' feet and sores of all kinds on man or beast.

Address, The E. J. Worst Manufacturing Co. ASHLAND, OHIO.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue.

"The Work of The Open Court Publishing Company"

Books on Biology, Plant Breeding, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, etc. 50 full-page illustrations. THE OPEN COURT PUB. CO., 388 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS

Slightly used Steinways, 1909 Model Lyon & Healy; and other remarkable Bargains. Lyon & Healy, 80 Adams St., Chicago.

World's Largest Music House Our Great Re-Building Sale is Now in Progress!

Shetland Ponies

An unceasing source of pleasure and ruddy health to children. Inexpensive to keep. Our beautifully illustrated catalogue tells all about them.

BELLE MEDE FARM, Bedford, Mass.



BIG MONEY

GROWING MUSHROOMS

Big profits. Big demand. Easy to grow. Practical and reliable instructions from the largest grower in the U. S. given free. 12 years experience. Write for book and particulars. JACKSON MUSHROOM FARM 3342 N. Western Avenue, CHICAGO.

AN XMAS GIFT THAT IS GUARANTEED.

One of our RELIABLE WATCHES For MEN, WOMEN and BOYS.

Prices—\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

Send for catalog. ONTARIO NOVELTY CO., Lakewood, N.J.

Make your own fertilizer at small cost with

Wilson's Phosphate Mills

From 1 to 40 H.P. Send for catalogue. WILSON BROS. Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

AGENTS \$25 A WEEK

14 new patented articles. No scheme. No risk. Sample free. A. M. YOUNG & CO. 184 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—NINE IN ONE

\$75 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning Seller. Sample free. FORBES MFG. CO., Box 266 Dayton, O.

DEATH TO HEAVY

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.50 per can. of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

BELGIAN HARES.

Rufus Red, Pedigreed and Registered Stock for sale. Send 3c stamps for illustrated catalogue. PLEASANT RIDGE RABBITRY, cor. Dudley St. and Hampton Ave., Sta. B., Long Branch, N. J.

EARN \$8

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 55c, FRAMES 15c

sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c. views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-74 W. Adams St., Chicago.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE

Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address E. C. COFFEY, R. F. D. 5, Lansing, Mich.

Holiday Post Cards

Christmas and New Year Post Cards Assorted, 10 for 10 cents. Thanksgiving Post Cards, 10 for 10 cents. Birthday Post Cards, 10 for 10 cents. Or one sample package of each mailed for 25 cents. Address

MADISON ART CO., Madison, Conn.

HELP, HOPE AND HAPPINESS.

Experts on questions of Love, Religion, Health, or any trouble. Write plainly. Send 2c. Address, Lock Box 574, Baker City, Ore.

FITS

I have cured cases of 50 years standing. Trial package free by mail. Dr. S. PERKY, Dgls. Park St., Chicago, Ill.

HONEY. Finest quality, delicious, white clover and basswood.

First prize and highest honors of all State Fairs. 1 lb. cans, at 12c. In 60 lb. cans, at 11c. per lb. Circular free. Catalogue of Poultry free. R. F. D. 7, THE BUFF POULTRY AND BEE FARM, Waltham, Minn.

"NO BURN" WIRE KETTLE BOTTOM

Positively prevents burning in kettle. Postpaid, 25 cents. Large catalogue of Household Specialties free.

HOME SPECIALTY CO., Sellersville, Pa. LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

Men Wanted Quickly By Big Chicago

Mail Order House to distribute catalogues, advertising, etc. \$25.00 a week. \$60.00 expense allowance first month. No experience required. GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 118 WABASH BLDG., CHICAGO

ROOFING! SIDING! AND CEILING!

The Best and Most Lasting Covering Made!

Proven by 60 years actual experience—from every standpoint the most economical covering you can use.

**GALVANIZED
RUST
PROOF
IRON**
(No. 1)
(CORRUGATED)

**GALVANIZED
RUST
PROOF
IRON**
(No. 2)
(V CRIMPED)

**GALVANIZED
RUST
PROOF
IRON**
(No. 3)
(STANDING SEAM)

**GALVANIZED
RUST
PROOF
IRON**
(No. 4)
(PLAIN-FLAT)

FREE SAMPLES!

Lightning Proof! Fire Proof! Water Proof!

SUPERIOR TO SHINGLES

Special Offer to Readers of Green's Fruit Grower

Fill in carefully coupon below. Mail it to Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, at once. We will send you, free of all cost, samples of the very best roofing, ceiling and siding made. These samples are large and generous enough to give an idea of the quality of the large sheets from which they are taken.

Or drop a postal card saying, "Send free samples of Galvanized Iron Coverings as advertised in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER." Sign your name and address, carefully, in full. These samples are absolutely free. Send no money or postage.

Our galvanized rust proof iron (see No. 1) is made of the very best grade of specially manufactured iron sheets. The galvanizing process protects these sheets from rust for all time.

This thorough coat of non-corrosive metals—tin, lead and zinc—called spelter, is made a part of each sheet through the special dipping process employed. This gives the heaviest possible coat of galvanizing necessary for any covering purpose. Galvanized iron roofing has been used for over 60 years. It has always been and is today the best material for covering buildings made. Keeps buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Positively does not taint your rain water—is never injured by contraction or expansion.

Many fires originate on shingle roofs. The natural life of a shingle is less than ten years, besides requiring constant attention. The quality of shingles grows poorer each year.

Our Galvanized Rust Proof Roofing is Better than Slate

Slate weighs seven times as much and will break from freezing and thawing.

Excels Ready Roofings in Every Way!

Compared to ready roofing, whether rubber surface or felt, cost considered, metal roofing will outlast it eight to one. Patent, prepared or composition roofings crack and curl with age. Tar roofings rot and spoil. Most ready roofings soften in the warm air and sun. They stick to your feet when walked upon.

Suitable for Farm Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, City Dwellings, Poultry Houses, etc.

Galvanizing is the life of a metal roof. Our light weight sheets with their heavy galvanizing give better service, besides saving considerable in freight. Do not require painting. Have a mottled, sparkling effect, pleasing to the eye.

Anyone can lay our galvanized rust proof coverings. Ordinary hatchet or hammer are the only tools needed. No previous experience required to lay.

Illustration No. 1 is Corrugated (galvanized rust proof iron), an all around covering. It is the best. Suitable for ceiling, siding or roofing. Corrugation 1½ inches apart—inch closer than others. Makes a firmer and better looking sheet.

Illustration No. 2 shows the "V" Crimped Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron) suitable for roofing only—makes a splendid water tight roof—requires "V" sticks to put on.

Illustration No. 3 shows Standing Seam Roofing (galvanized rust proof

iron), requiring set of tools furnished at low price. Makes first-class covering for any kind of a building.

Illustration No. 4 shows Plain Flat Sheets (galvanized rust proof iron), suitable for many special purposes, such as lining, ceiling, roofing sheds and buildings and innumerable purposes independent of roofing, siding or ceiling. It can be soldered.

Illustration No. 5—Beaded Ceiling or Siding (galvanized rust proof iron) makes a handsome ceiling or siding. Easy to apply—suitable for stores, etc.

Illustration No. 6—Brick Siding (galvanized rust proof iron), an exact imitation of regular brick—most suitable exterior for buildings of any kind. Easy to apply, requiring only nails and hammer.

\$1.50 to \$3.25 PER SQUARE!

Our Galvanized Rust Proof Iron Coverings

These six galvanized rust proof iron coverings come in sheets all 6 ft. long. Can supply sheets 2, 3 and 4 ft. long. Flat sheets are 36 in. wide. All others 24 in. wide, sold by the square of 100 square ft., not including lap.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Flat, per square \$3.00
Corrugated, all other designs, per sq., 3.25
When ordering mention lot No. 15.

Our Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing

(Not galvanized)

In addition to this galvanized iron, we have a plain light weight steel roofing of superior quality. It is good for general purposes and can be painted after it is on the roof. Sheets when flat are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. All other patterns are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. Furnished either painted or unpainted. Prices mentioned are for sheets unpainted. At 10¢ per sq. additional, we will supply it painted red, two sides.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Three Years for \$1.00

Volume 28.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1908.

Number 11.

A Daughter of the Revolution

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
By Mildred Greene Burleigh.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.—Deborah Samson, an orphan residing with Mistress Prescott, of Beacon Hill, Boston, goes to Lexington with Dorothy Quincy, who is to be married to John Hancock, who is staying with the Rev. Mr. Clark in Lexington. During the night Paul Revere warns Adams and Hancock of the approach of the British and instead of a wedding, on the following day, Deborah witnesses the battle of Lexington, discovering her youngest brother, who was wounded in the battle, just as life ebbs away.

Dr. Stephen Gannett, nephew of Mistress Prescott and devotedly in love with Mistress Deborah, evades the British guards in Boston and goes to Lexington, hoping to return with Deborah under cover of darkness.

CHAPTER IV.

It was not possible for Deborah to know the test by which she was to be tried, but had she known of the fullness of the cup which she must drink, she would have been no less eager to serve the cause, which meant freedom or disbandment to the Colonists. She had exhibited a self control that was beyond the understanding of those who knew the circumstances connected with the death of Robert Samson.

The shadows slowly lengthened as the last rites were said over the martyred patriots of Lexington. While the populace of the community stood by the newly made graves, with bowed heads, a horseman dismounted in the square and reverently approached the company. As the bereaved families left the cemetery Deborah caught sight of the stranger standing hatless by the gateway. His strong profile was silhouetted against the horizon and she recognized him instantly. As Deborah passed out Stephen silently took his place by her side.

"My heart has ached for you," he said, as they crossed the common. "I know what you have been through and I would that I could have come sooner."

Quite alone they entered the Clark house. Words seemed feeble and unexpressive and closing the door Stephen turned quickly and folding her in his arms held her for an instant. His pulse quickened as he detected the quick beating of Deborah's heart, answering the awakened emotion of his own.

Deborah's first thought was of Mistress Prescott's disapproval and her face flushed at the realization of her own weakness. Then Dorothy's predictions concerning Stephen seemed fulfilled and for a second she rested. As she freed herself Stephen lifted her face to his,—

"Will you trust yourself to me and return to-night, Deborah? But, first I should tell you that no passes are granted and the city is under the most rigid surveillance. Two courses are before us, we must either take our chances of eluding the guards on the waterfront or you must remain in Charlestown—God only knows how long."

"Where you can go I will go," Deborah answered without hesitation.

As the darkness gathered Deborah bade the Clarks good-bye and with a spring seated herself in the saddle. Stephen mounted beside her and together they were enveloped in the twilight.

A gust of wind swept over the fields and as they turned out into the highway silence fell upon them. The swing of the saddle, the cool fresh air and the hazardous anticipations of reaching home brought the color to Deborah's cheeks, at the same time dispelling the sadness which the events of the last few days had cast over her.

Stephen was wondering if Fate would ever offer him a better opportunity to unburden his heart to Deborah. In the weeks past he had tried to see matters in the same light that Deborah saw them,—to place gratitude even before duty, to quell his heart's clamor, to love in silence, with love bridled and its mysteries unfathomed, but he was unable to clear his mental vision sufficiently to see that even duty demanded the sacrifice which Deborah seemed so determined to make. Whenever Stephen would have spoken, Deborah always found a means of escape.

Deeply conscious that Deborah not only held his destiny but intuitively sure that she returned his affection, he said at length:

"Deborah, you well know that there is something which sooner or later, I must tell you. I realize that you have purposely held yourself apart from me but it is a long road that hath no turning. I have patiently followed the course you have silently bade me follow; there have been many turns and every turn leads back to you—there is no need of our traveling longer apart, Deborah."

"But there is, Stephen. For her sake—"

even so, I shall blame myself the more. I am so miserable when I think that I am the cause of —"

"Deborah!" interrupted Stephen, "answer me one thing. Would you give me your love if you knew that aunt were willing?"

The hurt in Deborah's throat made her reply difficult, but without faltering she said:

"If I could give what seems to have passed out of my keeping—yes—"

"Then," said Stephen holding her fast, "I take it now."

When her lips were free, Deborah said:

"It is yours in trust—until Mistress Prescott is willing. But if I am right, Stephen—and we find that she objects, then you must not, you will not feel that what has passed between us is in any way binding. You will understand that it is my wish that you consider yourself absolutely free in every way—"

"Do you think I would give you up so easily, Deborah? Together we will over-

Deborah drew back into the shadows, drawing her skirts close about her.

One, two, three, and the guard was opposite her. Another step and he would have passed. A board creaked ominously.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

The silence which followed was so intense, that Deborah hardly dared to breathe. One move, the mere rustle of her dress, would mean their discovery. The guard was so near that they could easily have touched the sleeve of his scarlet coat. He listened, hesitated, then passed on.

After what seemed an interminable time Stephen led the way to the warehouse. From here they gained an easy entrance into the deserted streets of the once busy metropolis. Already the grass was growing in the thoroughfares, stores and houses were desolately closed and blinds and shutters securely fastened. Silently they hurried on, mindful of the changes the city suffered. As they turned off of Beacon street, Deborah gladly welcomed the lights of Prescott hall.

Caesar, hearing the click of the gate, threw open the door exclaiming:

"Bres de Lord, Mistress Deborah, I done knowed dat he gwine to teke keer of yu."

Abe was close at Caesar's heels, bounding and leaping for joy.

"Down, Abe!" commanded Stephen. The dog obeyed, still wagging his tail. Deborah stopped to pat him as Mistress Prescott came quickly down the stairs.

"I am so thankful, so thankful," she cried, as she clung to Deborah.

Without removing his cloak, Stephen remained long enough to follow every word of Deborah's graphic description of all that had transpired at Lexington. When she finished Stephen excused himself, saying that there were two patients that he must see before morning.

After Stephen had gone out into the night the two women sat silently before the open grate. Mistress Prescott was unconsciously analyzing Deborah's profile, which stood out clear and strong against the firelight. The broad high forehead, the straight nose, the depth and frankness of the eye, the cheerful, sensitive mouth, and the courageous, affectionate chin, all well proportioned, at once pleased and inspired confidence.

"Do you know," said Mistress Prescott, as she stroked the heavy dark hair, "that during your absence I have realized more than ever, how much you are to me, Deborah? Next, and very close to Stephen you are my greatest comfort. Some day he will marry, Deborah, and then I shall have only you—"

Mistress Prescott stopped suddenly at the remembrance of Elizabeth's call during Deborah's absence.

"I do not wish to tire you, Deborah, but it seems as though I must unburden my heart to some one, and who would it be, if not you, dear?"

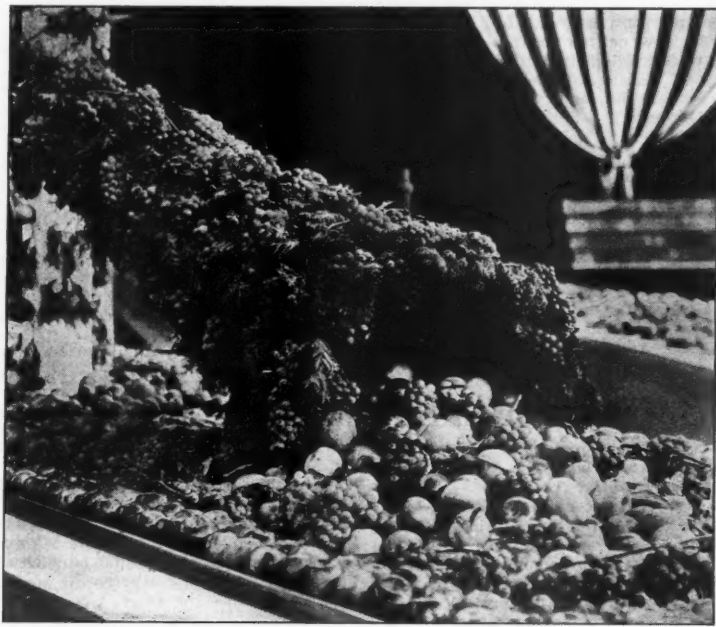
"Elizabeth came the day of the battle. Of course every one was more or less upset and while she was here Stephen came in with the news of the British retreat. Elizabeth could hardly believe it and at once became indignant at Stephen for crediting such a report. Matters went from bad to worse, until Elizabeth finally accused Stephen of insincerity, of fickleness and of utter forgetfulness of what he owed, not only Dr. Floyd, but the entire family. I tried in vain to subdue her, but we were all so wrought up, the very atmosphere seemed charged with the spirit of resentment, and snatching up her workbag and coat, Elizabeth swept out of the room, ignoring Stephen's offer to take her home."

The log on the andirons broke, sending a cloud of sparks up the chimney. Deborah slid to the floor and reaching for the tongs replaced the burning birch as Mistress Prescott continued:

"You know Elizabeth's mother was one of my dearest girl friends. Like all girls, we built our air castles, planning for the future. Many of our day dreams never came to pass, but from the time Stephen came to me I have continually hoped that some day he would bring Elizabeth here as his bride."

To Deborah the light in the room seemed suddenly dimmed as her every conviction became a reality. Mistress Prescott's voice sounded faint and far away, but there was no outward emo-

Continued on Page 27.



Horn of Plenty artistically made of cedar boughs covered with grapes. The escaping fruits are apples, peaches, grapes, etc., in profusion.

"I know what you would say, Deborah," interrupted Stephen. "I know what you are thinking, feeling; your consideration, your cheerful unselfishness in sacrificing everything for what you think is duty. But it is useless, dearest, useless."

Detecting the tremble of curbed emotion in Deborah's breathing, Stephen covered her listless hand with his own. When he spoke again, his voice was quite steady.

"I never can and I never will love but you. I knew it would be so before I met you and it must ever be so."

"Stephen! Stephen!" cried Deborah, "you must not, you must not say it. Don't you see it makes it harder. Somehow, when you say those things it makes me doubt myself and my ability to give obedience which I ought to give easily, without hesitation."

"You speak of obedience, Deborah—has aunt ever spoken outright to you on this subject?"

"No. But in a hundred ways she has intimated her desire that you should continue your attentions to Mistress Lloyd. She has trusted me with her confidence, and I know that the slightest suggestion of your disapproval of Mistress Lloyd has caused her untold anxiety."

"You know that I would not willingly make anything hard for you, Deborah, but I am not willing that affairs go on this way. Remembering all that I owe aunt, and not forgetting that her happiness is of first consideration, what you believe she wishes can never be. A man can not love against his inclinations, against the prompting of his heart. Know you not that love goeth where it wills, not whither it would be sent!"

"I am afraid it is all too true, but

come every obstacle and until then we will wait."

The misty atmosphere made every object blurred and indistinct and after leaving the horse at the inn Stephen and Deborah made their way with difficulty to the wharf. The dense darkness was broken only by the swash of the water against the pier—after lowering Deborah into the boat Stephen pushed off from the shore.

Gathering her cloak closely about her, Deborah sat silently watching the stalwart form bending forward then backward, sending them swiftly over the water. At times the boat drifted and the stillness was broken only by Stephen's deep breathing, and the trickle of the water as it dropped from the resting oars. As Deborah moved her foot, it touched the barrel of a gun. Not far away she discovered the huge bulk of a British man-of-war. Until then, she had forgotten the risk they were taking in attempting to land. As the ship's outline receded, Deborah breathed easier. Again the boat drifted and Stephen peered into the darkness. Not far away Deborah caught a glimmer of light—but it vanished instantly. Stephen too, had seen it. Again it appeared before them. Instinctively Deborah divined that it was a signal, of what she was not sure. The third time the light shone the little boat crept noiselessly toward it. A helping hand was lowered to assist Deborah and stealthily they made the landing, concealed the boat, and creeping along close to the timbers with which the wharf was loaded, had nearly reached the warehouse when Stephen pushed Deborah gently into a deep crevice made by the projecting timbers. He was barely concealed himself, when the measured tread of the sentinel grew more and more distinct.

Fruit Helps

By Professor H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.



A FEW FAIR THOUGHTS.

Having just returned from judging the fruits at one of the leading state fairs, where there were exhibited large numbers of varieties of the standard fruits is has occurred to me that there are several lessons yet to be learned by our fruit growers.

ONLY GOOD FRUIT.

The one which stands out most prominently is, that we should strive to grow only good fruit. There were upon the exhibition tables quantities of apples, peaches, pears and other kinds in season that were a disgrace to the growers and to the business. I have done enough exhibiting at fairs and expositions to know that it is no easy matter to get up large collections that will include nothing that is unworthy. And this is becoming harder to do every year, except as the effort is made to produce nothing but good fruit by applying modern methods of prevention or destruction of the insect and fungous enemies. But it can be done and is being done by thousands of enterprising fruit growers and should be done by many thousands more. A glance at what is shown for sale in any of our city markets will lead to the same conclusion. In conversation with some of the growers at the fair just attended they agreed with me that it would pay to give heed to the directions for preventing the enemies of their fruits having their way, but they did not do it and maybe they will not do it another season. It is the great question of doing what we know to be the wise thing. One of the reasons why more do not do it is because they have too much to do. They have too large orchards. And that is just where the far western growers have one advantage, and right here I wish to forcibly impress on those who expect to plant the coming season, not to plant too much. It is not the big orchards that usually pay the best, and it is those that give the best net returns that are the most worth having. The exceeding care that is now necessary to the successful growing of first class fruit ought to force those who are planting to-day to most sacredly guard this one point of not overplanting themselves. When I was riding over the Hood River region in Oregon, where the most profitable apple and strawberry growing is done in all America, the most notable feature that attracted my attention next to the high grade of fruit was the small size of the fruit farms. At North Yakima, Washington, while strolling through the orchard of a friend he remarked that he made more off his twenty acres than he did from a farm of 160 acres in Illinois before he went west, and that it was not half the hard work to do it.

TASTEFUL DISPLAY.

Another important fact is that it pays to present our fruit to the public in an attractive manner. Superior fruit beautifully or at least neatly shown to the public will sell better than that which is somewhat better. There were exhibits at this fair that were shown to great disadvantage and it required a little stretch of the vision if not of the conscience to see through the clumsiness or ignorance of those who did not have their fruit in the condition it should have been to give it what it deserved in the way of awards. There need be no polishing or specially fanciful display, but there should always be neatness. Any thoughtful judge will look into all the faulty places and not allow himself to be led to believe a thing is good when it is not, but neatness pays everywhere. The salesman who combines taste with absolute fairness to his customers is the one who will succeed beyond his more slovenly neighbor.

FRUITS OF BETTER QUALITY WANTED.

There was an evident desire on the part of visitors to learn more about the fruits that are of superior quality. They are getting enough of Ben Davis and its like and want to buy what is really good to eat. A taste of a well matured Grimes is a revelation to many who are looking for such quality as is not found in the majority of apples that are sold in the markets. And a fair is a splendid place to open the eyes of the blind in this respect. It would pay any fruit growers to take to a fair where he is exhibiting a lot of extra samples of

choice fruits and give them away. Yes, give away the very best that can be selected, and with discretion always and explicit information as to the varieties and when and how to use them. Do not the "pure (?) food" people do this at great expense? And why, if not to enlighten the public about the special qualities of their wares? Why are the fruit growers so slow minded as not to catch on to this idea and demonstrate their stock in trade? I have frequently done this for exhibitors who had not thought of it and then taken the interested visitors to them and suggested that they make trades that would be mutually satisfactory.

WE OWE A DEBT.

We really owe a debt to the inquiring public who wish to know the good from the bad in fruits. People come along the show tables, at fairs who want to know what to buy in the markets as consumers; and there are many who want to know what to plant. We who do the exhibiting ought to be able and willing to tell them both. It should be a pleasure as well as a stroke of business good sense to do it, and do it generously. No one should go to a fair or exhibition as an exhibitor who has a stingy soul. I remember with disgust a man who occupied a very prominent place, really the head of a state fruit exhibit, at a far western exposition, where I was judging the fruit exhibits, who was sadly out of place. He was born wrong. He had a little, narrow fisted hand that was afraid to give the eastern visitors a taste of what they were delighted to see and would have been more delighted to taste. And it was the chance of all chances to demonstrate to them what delicious fruits they were and what a good state to live in. But he saw neither or if he did see he was too mean-spirited to do the generous act. Such a person should never have a second opportunity to misuse his position. The individual grower who does not see the point when it is shown him deserves the seclusion and failure that he is sure to have.

Exhibitors ought to be ready to tell prospective planters not only what is good to plant. They almost invariably want to note the names of the largest or most attractive fruits they see and then send to some nurseryman and buy trees or plants of them. It is the duty of those in charge to guide such persons to do the wiser if not to them the more interesting thing.

Answers to Inquiries.

Mrs. G. W. Douglas, of Washington, wants to know why her Maiden Blush apples are knotty.

Reply: Without seeing specimens it is impossible to tell the cause of the trouble. It may be that they have been affected with scab or some such disease. If the trees are well sprayed with Bordeaux mixture at the proper season, which is when the fruit is about an inch or less in diameter, there will be very little of this trouble. The scab makes dark, rough patches on the skin and these make hard places under them. If there is the same trouble the next year, I advise sending specimens to the Washington Experiment station for examination and specific advice.

Dear Sir—I wish to know if sweet cherries can be successfully budded on sour cherry stock, and if they can be grafted. Also, if plums can be successfully grafted, or is budding preferable? I have not had good success in raising sweet cherry seedlings, but have lots of sour cherry shoots which have come up around the old trees. A prompt reply will greatly oblige.—Florence R. Funk, Mont.

Reply: The only good stock for sweet cherry trees is the Mazzard, or common type of sweet seedling, bearing small black fruit and making strong growth. This does not sprout from the roots and the choice varieties of the sweet class make a good union on it, which they do not do on any other. Sprouts of the sour type would have two very serious objections. They would not unite well with the sweet varieties and the sprouts would be a great nuisance. The Mahaleb is a good stock for the sour cherries, but not fit for the sweet ones. I have just seen a lot of dead and falling trees of the sweet and Kentish classes in Northern Michigan that had been worked on Mahaleb roots, while those on the Mazzard were in fine condition.

There is no doubt that grafting is successful with the cherry and plum, but budding is more so.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman: When is the proper time to cut scions from English walnuts for grafting next spring? Where can scions of good varieties of pecans be obtained?—Amos Workman.

Reply: Any time between the falling

of the leaves and the first sign of the tree's starting growth in the spring will be suitable for cutting scions of the walnut or any other kind of deciduous tree. They should at once be put in cool, moist storage and kept there until time to graft in the spring.

Scions of the choice varieties of the pecan can be had from a few of the most reliable nurserymen and pecan growers in the Gulf states. There has been so much fraud practiced by unscrupulous dealers, and in many more cases those who did not know that their pecan scions were true to name and of really valuable varieties that it becomes one to be very careful of whom they get them or trees already grafted. The president of the National Nut Growers' association, Professor F. H. Burnette, of Baton Rouge, La., can name those safe to purchase from.

Dear sir: I have read with interest how you made the old farm pay. Now I was a farmer boy in my early manhood, in Licking county, Ohio, but taught school, studied law, practiced nearly 20 years, was a member of the Ohio legislature two terms, county school examiner of Lucas county, Ohio, ten years, got a fair law practice and all this, but say, I want to go back on the old farm. I have 40 acres 10 miles from Toledo, Ohio, and one-half mile from the village of Sylvania, partly sand land, but pretty good and I could buy more close by cheap. Now what would be the result of raising apples on this land so far as the land is concerned? I know I must do my part. What kind of apples are best suited for such soil?—Ohio Subscriber.

Reply: Going back to the farm is often one of the wisest things that anyone can do, but not always so. One who has been trained to farm life from childhood ought to know something of the troubles as well as the pleasures that are sure to be met, and he ought to succeed with reasonable opportunities. In growing apples in northern Ohio or anywhere else it would be wise to look about the immediate locality and see what kinds have paid best. The experience of those who have succeeded is a good guide to others. Among the varieties that succeeded in the Lake region are Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Hubbardston, Northern Spy and Tolman. These are all winter market kinds and are also excellent for home use. A good plan is to plant of such kinds 40 or 50 feet apart and between them set very early bearers, such as Oldenberg, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent, making the orchard 25 feet at the start. When crowding begins, which will be in 20 years, the fillers should be cut out, leaving the permanent trees to occupy the ground unhampered. The plan that some follow of planting in other trees, such as peaches, plums, etc., is not good, for they need quite different treatment and apples should be with apples and so with the others.

J. F. L., of Va., has healthy, vigorous currant bushes and no worms on them, but they do not bear and he wants to know why and how to cause fruitfulness.

Reply: Virginia is rather too far south for currants to do well, but why the bushes will not bear when they are healthy I do not know, unless spring frosts have killed the bloom. This I have had occur to currants in my own yard in Washington, D. C. The only advice I can give is to keep the bushes healthy by mulching the ground about them and await results. If they persist in not bearing then dig them up and try something else.

Mrs. R. A., of Delaware, wants to know if there is any other way to fight the disease called "little peach" besides pulling out the trees.

Reply: So far as I know there is no other way to kill out the disease than killing the trees. It is very much the same as peach yellows and requires similar treatment. The greatest care should be used in getting the diseased trees out of the way, for a touch of their branches against healthy ones will give the malady to the latter. If there is room they should be burned right on their own stumps by cutting and piling every particle there. I know of one man who dragged diseased trees outside the orchard to burn them and he showed me the trail where he had to afterwards destroy all that they touched. Some have "caravan" wagons to haul out the diseased branches in, so they may not touch any others.

A reader in Mass. has a choice kind of hickorynut and wants to know if he can get the same variety by planting the nuts and how to treat the nuts to cause them to grow.

Reply: There is no certainty of getting as good a variety by planting the nuts and it is sure that the same variety as the original can only be obtained on young trees by grafting. Nuts of any

hickory growing in the same region should be planted two inches deep, in nursery rows or where they are to grow permanently. This should be done in the fall, before they have become dry. When the seedlings are two years old they should be grafted about four inches under the ground, by any of the ordinary methods, with six inch scions, but without waxing, only tying them securely and banking with earth nearly to the top of the scions.

H. E. Van Deman.



HOME OF A. B. DAVIDSON, LEICESTER, MASS.

Ferns a Good Preservative.

Fern leaves excel all other agents for packing articles of food, according to Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort. He has forwarded an article to the State department of which the following is a summary:

"People who have lived in England know that the English have used fern leaves successfully for many years. Valuable fruit, fresh butter, etc., are no longer seen in the English markets packed in grapevine leaves, but almost always in fresh fern leaves, which keep the articles excellently.

"This is done where grapevine leaves are to be had in abundance. Every one posted well in botany knows the high preservative power of fern leaves with reference to vegetable and animal substances.

"On the Isle of Man herrings are packed in ferns and arrive on the market in as fresh a condition as when they were shipped. Potatoes packed in ferns keep many months longer than others packed only in straw.

"Experiments made with both straw and fern leaves in the same cellar showed surprising results in favor of ferns. While the potatoes packed in straw mostly showed signs of rotting in the spring, those in ferns were as fresh as if they had just been dug. Fresh meal is also well preserved by fern leaves.

"It would seem as if the preservative qualities of fern leaves are due to their high percentage of salt. No larvae, maggots, etc., approach ferns, as the strong odor keeps them away."

Fruit Orchards.—There are some enterprising and extensive horticulturists in this state, and in certain localities there are fruit orchards that cover considerable ground; but there are others. The Kansas City "Star" has a report of an Arkansas farm of 8,800 acres, set in peach trees, 2,000 acres of which are now bearing, will need 1,000 peach pickers and 300 teams for a period of 15 to 20 days to harvest this crop, which is estimated at 500 carloads, having an approximate value of \$175,000, or an average of \$87.50 per bearing acre. Of course, it takes several years to produce bearing trees, and there are "off years" in fruit raising; but with only one good year in three—and the average is better than that where good judgment is used in adapting the trees to the soil and climate—the profit would be very large. Big farms and big orchards may be profitable to their owners, but the man does a greater public service who shows how more can be produced on a small scale by intensified culture. Much more can be raised per acre than is averaged now, and this enhanced production will be manifest as the population becomes denser and the farms smaller.—Utica "Press."

Figs in the North.—There are so many persons who grow the fig in the north, giving it a little protection in the winter season, that it rather amused many readers of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" to see in a recent issue an illustrated article describing a fig tree one of its reporters had discovered in a city garden. There are many fig trees bearing in gardens in Philadelphia, as there have been for 30 years or more, to the writer's knowledge. These trees will endure a little freezing when unprotected, but all who have them who look for fruit, take some means of protecting them in winter. The writer's plan is to dig the bushes entirely out of the ground in November and take them to a corner of his garden and bury them.

"The birds can fly, An' why can't I? Why must we give in, Says he with a grin. 'T the bluebird an' Phoebe Are smarter'n we be?"

Walt Whitman to His Soul.

Darest thou now, O Soul,
Walk out with me toward the unknown
region
Where neither ground is for the feet nor
any path to follow?

No map there, no guide,
Nor voice sounding, nor touch of human
hand,
Nor face with blooming flesh, nor lips, nor
eyes, are in that land.

I know it not, O Soul!
Nor dost thou, all is a blank before us,—
All waits undreamed of in that region,
that inaccessible land.

Two Profits on the Same Land.

For the intelligent and painstaking man, who is willing to give it the care and attention, there is a good field to make quite a large profit in growing fruits and poultry on the same land, says "Farmers' Voice." This method of raising fruit and poultry has proved to be a success in quite a great many different instances. In fact it seems to be the most natural way of raising both.

I find from my own experience that fruit growing makes an excellent combination with the raising of poultry. By this combination a man is able to secure two crops from the same land; beside the soil being improved by the poultry droppings. Insects which are injurious to the trees are devoured in great numbers and kept in check and the soil under the trees kept loose by the hens. While on the other hand the trees furnish an abundance of shade for the poultry which is so essential during the summer and fall.

Where you have a small orchard and wish to run poultry in same, I think it is a good plan to fence the whole orchard with chicken wire of some kind.

By having the whole orchard fenced, the fencing does not interfere with cultivating the trees and will prevent any other hens from ranging on your land and in this way the danger of getting some contagious disease is less.

The colony system is easily used in an enclosure of this kind and this I think is one of the most satisfactory methods of keeping poultry. The houses need not be expensive and should be of a size that is easily moved.

A house about eight by ten is a very convenient size and can be moved about when desired and will accommodate about twenty-five birds very well.

Having the house movable enables one to have the house on fresh ground when desired; this I consider one of the special good features of the colony system. When the house is built so as to be constantly at the same place it is almost impossible to keep the ground fresh.

The roosts should be made so as to be taken out when desired and by painting the house on the inside with crude oil two or three times a year mites can be kept down.

By using the hopper method of feeding, in connection with the colony system, the labor in the house can be reduced to the minimum consistent with good profitable returns.

I think by the system of keeping poultry, as above suggested when the place is once free from all diseases of every kind, it will not be so hard to keep it so.

I think the special beauty of this system is that the birds are on free range, have the advantages of free life and can be cared for the same as when kept in confinement. This includes the advantages of both, without the worst disadvantages of either.

I think one reason why so many fail with poultry is because the amount of labor is so great that it is not properly performed.

I would say to the reader, try this system and see what the results are with the proper management—getting a profit from both poultry and fruit.

In the October "American Magazine" Dr. Woods Hutchinson, writing on "The Curiosities of Sleep," says: "It might be incidentally mentioned, for the relief of anxious souls that the risk of any individual passing into a trance and remaining in it long enough to be buried alive is exceedingly slight. There is no authentic instance of this having ever occurred. I took occasion to investigate this question some years ago, and communicated with a number of leading undertakers, and they all unanimously denounced it as one of the myths of the nineteenth century. One of them, at the time president of the National Funeral Directors' association, informed me that he had carefully investigated every instance of 'burial alive' reported in the newspapers for fifteen years past and found every one of them to be, in his own language, 'a pure fake.'"

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Flavor of Peaches.

All fruit growers know that sunshine has much to do with the flavor of fruits. The fruit on a tree that receives the full light will be better flavored than that which is much shaded. This has been noticeable this season more than usual because of the great amount of heat and sunshine experienced, much more than usual. The peach supply has been unusually large, and as usual of late years, has been nearly altogether of the Elberta variety. As a rule, the flavor of this kind is not of the best, but everyone is glad to get it when it is in its season, a peach being a peach all the time. The flavor of this variety this year was much above what it had been for some years, so good, in fact, that had it not been for its shape and general appearance, its identity might well have been doubted. It shows that the variety is not always the whole thing. It takes heat, sunshine, soil and many other things to give the fruit just what it wants to bring it to perfection, and one of the most important things of all is lots of bright sunshine. Without practical experience in the matter it is claimed that the Kieffer pear is of better quality the further south it is grown, and this accords with what is known of other fruits. Our Seckel pear, the standard of excellence in our own country, is not fit to eat in England, and vice versa, the Bartlett, an English variety, is not nearly as good there as it is here.

Methods of Handling Cider.

A second advantage of working up inferior apples into cider is that by so doing, what was practically a worthless and unmarketable product becomes a commodity of great value, says W. D. Carlisle.

Methods of handling the cider are, of course, of most interest. (1). The cider may be converted into vinegar; (2). By proper treatment apple cider of fair quality may be manufactured into a sparkling wine equal to most and superior to some foreign and domestic wines said to have been made of grape juice; and (3) by process of evaporation cider may be reduced to a syrup and cider jelly. In either of these three forms the product finds a ready market at remunerative prices.

Cider of the most inferior quality including that derived from second pressings may be used advantageously for vinegar. Any plant juice containing sugar or starch will with proper treatment make vinegar; but apple juice is pre-eminently appropriate for vinegar making, because of the fascinating flavors imparted by certain properties of the apple, not found in other plants. Recent enactments by the United States congress have been specially favorable to cider vinegar makers and have markedly stimulated the demand for good cider vinegar. A small vinegar plant consisting of a warm room, some barrels and casks is within the reach of

Woman's Thoughts.

The well-worn maxim has it that the treatment of women is an index to a nation's rank in civilization. And undeniably true this adage proves to the traveler who tours the world and finds in the most primitive states the most debased and injured womankind, and in the most advanced states the loftiest and freest women.

Herbert Spencer wrote mournful and great words when he observed that in the history of humanity as written the saddest part concerns the treatment of women. And if we had before us its unwritten history we should find this part still sadder. I say the saddest because, though there have been many things more conspicuously dreadful—cannibalism, the torturing of prisoners, the sacrificings of victims to ghosts and gods—these have been but occasional; whereas the brutal treatment of women has been universal and constant.

"If, looking first at their state of subjection during the semi-civilized, we pass to the uncivilized, and observe the lives of hardship borne by nearly all of them. If we then think what must have gone on among those still under peoples, who for so many thousands of years roamed over the uncultured earth, we shall infer that the amount of suffering which has been borne and is borne by women is utterly beyond imagination.

"Utter absence of sympathy made it inevitable that women suffer from the egotism of men, without any limit as to their ability to bear the entailed hardships.

Woman vs. Man.—In the conservative countries marriage is all important to a woman and of secondary interest to a man. The stories end with the wedding of the heroine, for it settles her career. She is now merged in her husband, and no more is expected or heard of her. Meanwhile the man pursues the even tenor of his way, his marriage being but a more or less important incident.

But the American woman's growth of interests outside of marriage has increased the importance of marriage to men. The more developed woman of the United States touches her husband's nature at many points and fills a larger place in his life. He discusses public affairs with her, confides in her the details of his business, asks her opinion, and frequently follows her advice. In matters of common interest her wishes carry equal weight with his. In brief, the American wife holds a position in the respect as well as the affection of her husband that makes the American man a proverbial matrimonial prize.

Englishman (in British Museum)—"This book sir, was once owned by Cicero."

American Tourist—"Pshaw! that's nothing. Why, in one of our American museums we have the lead pencil with which Noah used to check off the animals as they came out of the Ark."

DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Contained a Drug.

There are still some well-informed persons who do not know that coffee contains a drug—caffeine.

This drug is what causes the coffee habit and the many ailments that frequently develop from its habitual use.

"I was drinking coffee twice a day but did not know it was hurting me," writes a Nebraska lady. "I don't think I had ever heard or read that coffee was harmful."

"Sometimes I couldn't lie down, had to sleep in a sitting posture as the heart action was so slow. The doctor did not ask me if I drank coffee and the medicine I took did not seem to help me."

"Finally I got so bad I could not drink half a cup, as the dull heavy pain around my heart would be worse. I stopped it for a while and felt some better, but was soon drinking it again, and felt the same distress as before."

"Then I decided coffee caused my trouble, also my husband's, for he complained of severe heartburn every morning after breakfast."

"My daughter had used Postum on a visit and asked why we did not try it. We did, following directions for making it, and for four years we have used it and prefer it to coffee."

"My old trouble has entirely left me and my husband has no more heartburn. I can say from experience now that Postum is the most wholesome of drinks, any one can drink it three times a day without harm, but with decided benefit."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Home of a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. The Rice Homestead at Worcester, Mass.

All this is a hint to us to plant our fruit trees in situations favorable to their full development, where soil, sunlight and all else is of the best, especially when it concerns fruits the good quality of which is a great consideration.—"Practical Farmer."

Roses Without Thorns.

A woman has succeeded where Luther Burbank, the "nature magician" of California, failed. She is Mrs. W. J. Beggs, of Seattle, and she has produced the first rose without thorns.

The flower has the perfume of the sweetest American Beauty, and the stem is smooth and straight, like the lily, and can be handled by persons who have the tenderest flesh.

"When a man say, 'I ought'; when love warms him; when he chooses, warned from on high, the good and great deed; then deep melodies wander through his soul from Supreme Wisdom. Then he can worship, and be enlarged by his worship."

"The ideal life is in our blood and never will be still. Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes contented with the thoughts he is thinking and the deeds he is doing—when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do."—Phillips Brooks.

What is Alcohol?—It is sugar decomposed. Or more properly, glucose fermented by the action of yeast or similar substances. Any substance that contains sugar, starch, vegetable fiber, or anything that can be converted into sugar, can be used as a source of alcohol. The most important substances for the manufacture of alcohol, are fruits, grains, root crops such as potatoes, beets, etc. Fibers such as cotton, linen, hemp, cornstalks, sorghum, sugar cane and broom corn are sources of alcohol.

A girl may look sweeter in a dressing cap than a Merry Widow hat, but she never thinks so.—Syracuse "Post-Standard."

every orchardist or owner of a custom cider press. Having the building and barrels with a little attention, nature does the rest. Making vinegar is simply a conversion of the sugar in the cider by means of fermentation into alcohol and a change of the alcohol into acetic acid by further process of fermentation. The mistake of purchasing expensive generators and large equipment should not be made by the inexperienced. Make your vinegar by what is called the slow process. It may require six months time, some attention, heat and air, but you will produce vinegar equal in strength and fine quality to any on the market and at a minimum cost. Cider vinegar is an article more universally demanded than coffee. It is used in every household every day in the year, and will always be a marketable commodity. It is true the price will fluctuate slightly, but it is not a perishable product and can be stored for an indefinite time to await a favorable market.

For Dangerous Coal Gas.

Do you suspect your hot air furnace of leaking coal gas into the heat flues and into the house? A simple and effective way of testing for this trouble is to throw upon the furnace fire a large wad of cotton which has been saturated with oil of peppermint and thickly sprinkled with sulphur to make it burn quickly. Close the furnace door tightly and have some one who has not smelled the prepared cotton wad try to detect the odor in the rooms above. If it is found you will need a new drum for your furnace without delay.

F. M. Beckwith, of Pullman, Washington, has a cherry tree thirty years old which measures sixty-six inches around the trunk, has a spread of branches covering fifty feet and yields from 100 to 175 boxes of fruit a year. Fifteen years ago Mr. Beckwith picked 100 boxes of cherries from this tree and it has borne every year and is constantly growing larger. In course of time it may become what Pinchot would call a mature tree.

The garden should be well drained and the soil should be warm if the best results are wanted.



A row of plum trees running through a large field at Green's Fruit Farm.

Chores a Burden on the Farm.

By the Editor.

Having spent the larger part of my life upon a farm it is my opinion that the monotony of farm chores causes many boys to leave the farm.

I distinctly remember how, as a boy on the farm, I was tired of the monotony of farm chores. The moment I awoke each morning, I heard the quack of a hundred ducks, and the squaking of a lot of geese, all waiting for me to feed them.

Farm chores is not usually hard work. It is the monotony of the thing that wears upon the boy.

I remember that it was necessary that I should crawl up into a corn crib, which was set upon a high post, each morning to get corn for the fowls and the ducks. Each morning I had the same scramble to reach the elevated platform of this corn house, until I had almost worn a hole in the board upon which I placed my foot twice each day for years.

Oh! how tired I was of feeding those hungry, squealing, fighting, gluttonous hogs. There was a dirty swill barrel containing dish water, skimmed milk mixed with bran and meal. The stench from this barrel was awful in hot weather. Three times a day I carried big pails of this swill to the hog trough where the beasts were fighting like demons for possession.

Every cow, horse, sheep, pig, chicken, duck, goose, every live animal upon the farm requires attention daily. The stables must be cleaned. Horrible work for a poetical and romantic boy. The cows must be milked. This is hard work at any season of the year, but absolutely dangerous during fly time. I know of no work which a boy hates more than that of milking cows at 5 o'clock in the morning, or after dark during harvesting time.

Then the cows must be brought from the pasture which may nearly be a mile distant. Possibly when I reached the pasture I found that the cows had broken over the fences and were wandering in the woodlands or in the corn fields, making it necessary that I should stumble over the rough stones or sharp thistles with bare feet and bare legs.

What times I have had over and over again trying to catch horses that were running loose in the pasture when the grass was wet with the coldest dew.

Oh! these chores on the farm and the monotony of doing the same things over and over again year after year, month after month, and year after year. Finally, I left the farm to attend a boarding school seven miles distant. When father came to see me at school he asked how I felt without having any chores to do. I told him that the absence of chores caused me no grief.

Is it any wonder then that the farmer's boy who is burdened with many chores looks with envy upon the city man who is relieved from labor every afternoon when the clock strikes 6? It is true that the city man has troubles of his own, but of these the farmer's boy knows nothing.

A Hired Man's View of Farming.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I used to hire with farmers without a written contract. I soon found that I was continually imposed upon, often being asked to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day. When Sunday came I would be asked to wash the carriage or the harness or to pitch off loads of hay which had come in on Saturday night or to do other labor which was beyond reason. It is expected that the farm hand will help do the chores on Sunday but this is extra work thrown in for nothing, for in the factory every man is free from work of all kinds on Sunday.

I have learned the importance of hav-

ing a written contract every year with the man I am to work for. I demand that this contract should state how many hours I am expected to work in the field and how many hours after the field work I am expected to occupy in doing chores. Sunday work should be specified. If I am to have any privileges of a carriage or a garden patch or rent of the house, all these items should be mentioned in the contract, carefully specified so that there can be no misunderstanding. I once bargained with a tight fisted farmer who agreed that I should have a horse once in two weeks to take my family to my brother's a few miles distant. When I called upon the farmer for the horse, he said I could have the horse but I couldn't have any wagon. Of course I could not go with my family without a wagon, therefore I was cheated out of that which I had bargained for.

There are all kinds of farmers as there are all kinds of other business men. Some farmers are fair, square and honest and generous, but there are others too mean to live, who will wiggle out of a contract if possible, and try to get nearly twice as much work out of a hired man as he should be asked to do.—L. G. B.

Life on the Farm to be Tried by Jury.

A farm hand, presumably a hired man, writes to the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to inquire into the conditions of life upon the farm something as follows, the letter being condensed for Green's Fruit Grower, as everything must be condensed, since in publishing a paper of large circulation we must rule out all long letters or articles.

The letter goes on to say that there is a lack of order and system on the farm. The hours are too long. It is the long day of twelve to sixteen hours which is driving men from the farm and driving the farmer's wife and daughters from the farm. This farm worker asks how it is possible for those who get out of bed at 3.30 in the morning and work until 8 to 9 o'clock in the night, to develop their intellectual faculties or to become satisfied with life on the farm. He says no attention is paid to the sanitary conditions of the farm home or the conveniences for doing farm work or kitchen work. This man has worked for many farmers, good and bad. He is tired of working for Peter Tumbledown farmers. He says that farmers look at everything from a standpoint of muscles rather than brains. You will be surprised to learn what farmers read if they read anything, and what influence such reading has upon their farm work.

There should be regular hours for work upon the farm the same as in the factory, regular hours for meals, regular hours for sleep and recreation, with good reading matter, such as farm and fruit papers, books, etc. The farmer should go to church on Sunday. Doing chores should be considered work and not play. The farmer's son and hired man should not be asked to do chores before and after the regular full day's work in the field.

Editor's Note: There are two sides to this question. I would like to hear the farmer's side, knowing that he has much to say that is pertinent to the subject. Will the hired man work for less wages where he works shorter hours and has an easier time? No, probably not. But this must be considered, for farmers get but small profits.—C. A. G.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Peaches in Connecticut.

Look at the peach crop now being marketed from "abandoned" Connecticut farms, says "Country Gentleman." Four hundred and fifty baskets of peaches have just been picked in one day from an orchard of six acres. This is a part of a tract of sixty acres, bought eight years ago for less than \$400 for the whole tract. These peaches now sell at an average wholesale price of \$1 a basket. This land lies adjoining the 300-acre farm owned by Professor W. A. Henry, where he has more than 100 acres planted in peaches and other fruit now coming into bearing.

Judge Martin has near by a peach orchard of 75 acres in one block, from which have been picked 900 baskets of peaches in one day the past week. All these peaches meet ready sale by shipment in train loads to cities in New England. Why should there be "abandoned farms" here?

Of the above-mentioned sixty-acre tract, eight years ago I said: "Deacon Elliot, have you a price on that land?" He replied, "I asked a man what that land was worth, and he said 'not one cent.'" I replied: "I will give you dollars for it." "How many?" says the deacon. "Will you give me five?" "Yes," I said, "that will be \$300. I will give \$300." Six months later the deacon asked me to raise my bid. I said, "no." The buyer got it for \$6 an acre, and this year will get \$3,000 for his peach crop on six acres.

Still, farm land in the vicinity has not advanced, and farms can be bought at a low price. It would appear that farmers do not want to make money. If money comes their way by making milk, or by potatoes, a little effort will develop, but a new industry goes begging without takers.

It is now said of our new owners of farms, who came not long ago from a foreign land—they want an agricultural paper to tell them how to farm. I think the publishers of agricultural papers of to-day had better send their reporters to the homes of these "new" farmers and report what they see done on these farms that brings success. The children of the family are doing the work and not many dollars go out for hired labor. There is a variety produced to sell, and the market wagon is in the city at 5 o'clock in the morning loaded with produce. In a short time the load is sold and the marketman goes home with \$25 for his one-horse load. If a two-horse load, it may net him \$50. A load of fine peaches will sell for \$100, and \$250 has been named as the proceeds of one load of peaches sold in New Haven.



Our Thanksgiving Day.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"How are you, John; how are you, Betty, Ruth, David and Susan? Why I thought you were not coming it was getting so late. Hurry and get warm. You look cold this frosty morning."

"Well, you see the roads are getting muddy and we had to drive slowly," replied John.

Soon the visitors were seated before the great fire place, each wearing his happiest smile, knowing well the good things that were to be spread upon the table later.

"How far back can you remember Thanksgiving?" asked John.

"Let me see. Why I can look back upon a Thanksgiving day forty years ago. I remember that day well, for the warm weather had continued much later than usual. On that day the sun was shining warm, the pastures were green, and the sheep and cattle were grazing upon them. Now I am going to ask you a question, John. How many Thanksgivings can you recall vividly?"

"I will have to guess at that," replied John. "I believe I can recall about twenty Thanksgivings days of the 70 which have occurred in my life time."

"Were they all happy Thanksgivings?"

"Nearly all were happy," replied John.

"I remember one Thanksgiving Day that was particularly sad. It was the day that my young sister died. I can recall everything in connection with the day vividly. I can tell you just how the trees looked in the yard, how the dead flowers wept in the garden, and how dreary was the orchard, everything in sad accord with that Thanksgiving Day. But we should be rejoiced that so many of our Thanksgiving days are days of happiness."

"I suppose your farm work is all done?"

"Yes," replied John, "with the exception of a little corn husking. The apples are picked, potatoes dug, the farm tools are all oiled and safely housed for the winter. We have to take our chance in getting cold fingers finishing husking unless we draw the shocks of corn into the barn. But my sakes alive, in old times we thought nothing of cold fingers husking corn! Many is the day when the snow blew in our faces while we husked corn and we did not mind it."

"What do you think of farming now as compared with old times?"

"Farmers are making more money now than ever before in this country. Look at the prices we are getting. One dollar per bushel for wheat, corn 60 to 70c, oats 50 to 60c, potatoes 70c to \$1.00 per bushel, apples \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel. Why I heard yesterday of a man who leased a 200-acre farm for \$600 per year and made the entire \$600 off from one large field of cabbage."

"That is right, John. I hear that farmers all over the country are getting rich. Ten or twenty years ago the farmers of the great west and northwest were heavily in debt, borrowing money at 10 or 12 per cent., but now these farmers have money in the bank, and have their farms paid for. What do you think of President Roosevelt's scheme for helping farmers and improving farm conditions?"

"Roosevelt means well. He couldn't help making mistakes because he has meddled with almost everything on earth or under the earth. My opinion is that farmers do not need looking after any more than bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, grocers, or hardware men. There are distressing features about the life of every class of mortals. Almost every man and every woman thinks he or she has the hardest time of all in life. I believe farmers are as happy and prosperous as any other class. There are lots of shiftless farmers the same as there are merchants and bankers. These shiftless men will not keep their buildings painted or repaired. They allow their fences to run down. The cows rove through their cornfields, hogs dig up their potatoes and find their way to the vegetable garden. Their hens don't lay because they are chilled by roosting in trees when they should have a comfortable henry. The cows and horses eat twice the amount they would if warmly housed. The old worn-out harness and wagons break and their horses run away. But where a farmer plans wisely and lives economically he generally succeeds."

"Well, well. The earth does move after all. Now lets go in to dinner. That roast turkey is suffering to be eaten."

ASTONISHED THE DOCTOR

Old Lady Got Well with Change of Food.

A great scientist has said we can put off "old age" if we can only nourish the body properly.

To do this the right kind of food, of course, is necessary. The body manufactures poisons in the stomach and intestines from certain kinds of food stuffs and unless sufficient of the right kind is used, the injurious elements overcome the good.

"My grandmother, 71 years old," writes a New York lady, "had been an invalid for eighteen years from what was called consumption of the stomach and bowels. The doctor had given her up to die."

"I saw so much about Grape-Nuts that I persuaded Grandmother to try it. She could not keep anything on her stomach for more than a few minutes."

"She began Grape-Nuts with only a teaspoonful. As that did not distress her and as she could retain it, she took a little more until she could take all of four teaspoonfuls at a meal."

"Then she began to gain and grow strong and her trouble in the stomach was gone entirely. She got to enjoy good health for one so old and we know Grape-Nuts saved her life."

"The doctor was astonished that instead of dying she got well, and without a drop of medicine after she began the Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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If the above boy were shown carrying a watermelon it would be more appropriate. He is carrying a squash in which he could not possibly be so deeply interested as he would be in a watermelon, but young people take an interest in all kinds of garden products and are interested in the welfare of the home garden, in its plowing, sowing, weeding and harvesting. The home garden is an interesting part of every rural or city home.

Agricultural Chemistry. By W. C. Palmer.

The soil is made up of several elements, as oxygen, silicon, aluminum, potassium, calcium, etc., reports "Indiana Farmer." The elements exist in combinations in the soil, so that they can not be recognized; likewise in the plant, in foods, in manures and in fertilizers. This will give us an idea of the importance of having a knowledge of the elements.

Oxygen—Oxygen is an element that makes up about one-half of the earth's crust and one-fifth of the air. When not in combination it is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas. When in combination with other elements it takes on a great many forms, in combination with hydrogen it forms water; with silica it forms sand; with iron it forms rust. In fact when iron rusts it is the oxygen of the air that combines with the iron; water aids in this combination, hence iron rusts faster when wet, but air is also necessary. If iron is entirely under water it will not rust fast; it is the oxygen of the air that combines with the iron to form rust. With aluminum oxygen forms clay. The oxygen of the air is very necessary to animal life; in fact no animal life can go on without it as the animal has to breathe constantly. This will be discussed further under carbon. Oxygen is also necessary to plant life and is secured from water.

Carbon—Carbon is a very important element, forming almost one-half of the dry matter of plants and quite a proportion of the animal body. It is also the element that makes wood, coal, oil and gas valuable for heating and lighting purposes. Charcoal is an example of almost pure carbon, coal is mostly carbon, hard coal being the more pure; graphite is quite a pure form of carbon, while the diamond is pure carbon. There are few elements that occur in so many forms as carbon.—Reported for "Indiana Farmer."

Perhaps in no other business is a man more frequently required to exercise unselfish honesty than in the picking, grading and packing of fruits. Honest and truthful methods should be taught in the schools, in the class room, in the quality of work, on the playground, everywhere the one thing to be kept steadily in view is not victory over a competitor, high grades for lessons, but character. Given manhood, and everything else essential to success is assured. Given everything else and if we lack true manhood we are bankrupt. Rome had the wealth of the world poured into her coffers, but died from the luxury of her own prosperity. Our fathers came to America poor, but lived with an honest purpose to establish a righteous civilization; and their children are building the mightiest nation in the world.

C. A. Green, editor of Green's Fruit Grower, is always glad to receive from the readers of this paper photographs of merit, the same to be published in the Fruit Grower.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

Secretary.

Every reader of Green's Fruit Grower should carefully read every word of this advertisement. It tells how to get this wonderful musical instrument on the easiest terms imaginable. Whether or not you think of buying a Victor, the editor advises you to use the coupon and write for catalogues and full information—it places you under no obligation. The Victor Company is entirely reliable and can be depended upon to stand back of every statement it makes.—THE EDITOR.

You can get this beautiful Victor on the easiest kind of terms



Think of it! The greatest musical instrument in the world right in your own home on such easy terms that you'll never miss the money.

You can enjoy its varied and abundant music and entertainment while you are paying for it.

Almost before you know it the payments are finished, but the pleasure keeps right on—fresh every day.

The Victor is bound to get in every home. How long will you keep it out of your home? Why

deprive yourself of this great pleasure?

The charming music; the delightful fun; the refreshing entertainment of which you never tire—all these you owe to yourself and your family.

Don't be without a Victor in your home. Don't wait until you save the entire amount. Every day without a Victor is a loss you can never make good.

Get a Victor.
Get it on the easy-payment plan.
Get it to-day.

Buy right at home There's a Victor dealer in your locality.

Why send your money hundreds of miles away when you can buy a Victor on easy payments right here in your own locality from a man you know?

We'll give you his name and address. Think of the greatest advantage. Think of the convenience. Think of the satisfaction. You know the man you are dealing with. You know he is responsible. You know he will make good every promise. You can find out all you want to know about the Victor. You can select the style you like best. You have the full Victor line to select from, and you know exactly what you are getting.

You know you are paying the right price. Victor prices are the same all over America. You encourage and support home enterprise. And you get a square deal.

You can hear the different records played before you take

them—and you don't need to take any records that you don't like.

You get an instrument that you know is in absolutely perfect condition, and if anything should happen to it at any time, you can get it fixed instantly without taking it apart to try and locate the trouble, and without sending to a distant city for a new part—and missing weeks of pleasure while you are waiting.

No matter what style Victor you buy, you get not only the best instrument at its price, but an instrument that is more perfect musically than any make of phonograph or graphophone at any price.

Every Victor dealer should give you a "square deal" and stand back of any Victor he sells you. He knows that if any defects in materials or workmanship should develop at any time, we willingly make them good without expense to him or you.

Anyone can play the Victor

You have no idea how easy it is to play the Victor.

You don't need to know a single note of music; and yet you can play the world's best music.

Even a child can play the Victor. It is just as easy as anything can be, and there is nothing to get out of order.

You wind up the Victor the same as you do a clock. Turning the handle winds up the motor and makes the turn-table revolve on which the record rests.

Then all you do is to put on the Victor Record you want to hear, start the turn table revolving, place the reproducing needle on the record, and immediately you hear the music you have picked out, played so true to life that you imagine the performers themselves are standing before you.

A million dollars could not bring together this splendid array of talent for even a single performance

You can hear them in your own home when you like and as often as you like on the Victor.

They make records only for the Victor, because they know that it is the only talking-machine that does full justice to their beautiful voices and splendid music—the only one that reproduces them absolutely true to life.

Among the grand opera artists whom you can hear on the Victor only are Caruso, Calve,

The best entertainment of every kind

No matter what kind of entertainment you want, you get the best and hear it at its best only on the Victor.

You can hear the stirring strains of celebrated bands and orchestras; beautiful sacred music; the dear old songs of heart and home; the liveliest dance music; solos and duets on your favorite instruments; the latest song hits; minstrel shows; the funniest comic selections, dialogues and recitations of the day; classic symphonies of the great composers; the magnificent voices of the greatest operatic stars; or whatever else you want, you can have it on the Victor by the world's best talent, played as the Victor alone can play it.



The Victor turns your home into a musical fairyland

No more dull and dreary evenings after the day's work is done. You need not be lonesome for want of amusement. You can enjoy the same music and entertainment that delights crowded audiences every night at the theatres and opera houses in the leading cities of the world. No matter where you live or what kind of entertainment you want, the Victor brings it at its very best right into your own home.

There is a Victor for
every purse—from \$10 up



Look for the dog

on the horn and cabinet of every Victor and on every Victor Record.

Remember, it's to your advantage to buy the Victor from a dealer in your locality.

FREE Write to-day for Victor catalogues

They show you all the different styles of the Victor—from \$10 up—and tell you all about them.

They give you a complete list of the 3000 and more Victor Records, including everything from popular songs to grand opera.

And we tell you how you can get any style Victor with a list of records of your own selection, on the easiest kind of terms.

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Don't go to the trouble of writing a letter. Just fill in the coupon, cut it out, and mail it to us to-day. Or you can drop us a postal. But whatever you do, don't delay. Don't miss this great pleasure. You lose while you wait. Don't put it off. Do it to-day.

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Please send me Victor catalogues free, and full information about the easy-payment plan.
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New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month. Go and Hear Them.

Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT



Youngest son of a subscriber and his game bird and bantam.

Picking Out the Layers.

Dairymen, to make the greatest profit, build up their herds through careful breeding, careful buying and unmerciful culling. They do not ask the good ones to average up a record for the poor ones. This same "common sense" plan can be profitably applied to the poultry business. Hens that lay 200 eggs in a year should not be averaged at 150 eggs with hens that lay 100 eggs. A dairyman uses care in breeding, if he buys there are certain marks that govern the price, the shape from the end of the nose to the end of the tail is taken into account, the small feminine neck and head have a value, and clear on down a line of points he makes his estimate. The very same rules and the very same principles apply to the highest point in poultry raising.

Any experienced, close observing, poultry raiser knows, at a glance, the laying hen, the small feminine neck and head count again, the bright alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down we have another point.

Very few club-headed, thick necked, steer horned, cows are any good. Even with the cow the tail tells a tale, the heavy club tail seldom follows a good cow, while on the other hand, a slim tail is one of the characteristics of a good one.

Those same "tell-tale" marks apply to race horses. It does not take a great deal of experience to pick out the fast ones to apply these rules. How about draft horses? Well sir, draft horses are bred for a different purpose as also are beef cattle. Draft horses and beef cattle carry individual marks denoting their breeding, the strength of the horse, the beef of the bovine, but the marks are at variance with racers, milch cows and hens.

Successful dairymen practice breeding certain animals, to reach the highest point in poultry raising it should be done again. How manage the hens? There are several ways. The trap nest is a practical thing and would be especially valuable to the small breeder or to any poultryman or poultrywoman who had the time or would take the time to properly manage the traps. Most people know the meaning of trap nests, but for the few that might not know I will mention that they are a nest in a box that confines the hen until the owner releases her; hence it is known what hen laid the egg.

And there are other ways to improve the flock. A close observance and constancy with them enables us to know, by sight, what hens lay every day and those that lay every other day or do not lay at all, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the cockerels are half the flock in breeding value. Many of the same rules that apply to the race horse, the cow or the hen also apply to cockerels. The small neck and head, the alert eye and activity are all pointers in the right direction.

I am one of them that don't believe that the 200-egg hen will ever be excelled to any great extent, but I do believe that any ordinary flock can be improved to a point where the 200 mark would fit where the 150 mark now fits. If the time ever comes that egg records will be a part of score cards, then the work of improvement will be on.—M. M. Johnson, Nebraska.

The United States in 1907 produced 166,095,325 barrels of petroleum, an increase of nearly 40,000,000 barrels over 1906.

Care of Poultry.

An excellent remedy for lice on the young poults is kerosene and lard, when any of the well-known lice powders cannot be obtained. One part kerosene to eight of lard is the right proportion.

Do not wait till the fowl gets extremely sick before giving treatment. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure in the chicken business.

Overfeeding as well as underfeeding should be guarded against. Overfeeding is death to the bird, while underfeeding is death to its proper growth and development.

Do not neglect giving the little birds green food from the very start. When less than a week old the chicks will eat small particles of clover or alfalfa with a relish. Cut the grass very fine, but do not mix it with the soft feed. The chicks can tell better than the attendant how much is necessary to supply the needs of the body.

Pulverized charcoal should be set where the fowls can partake of it whenever desired. Besides improving the luster of the plumage it is a conditioner that has few equals. It also is an absorbent, taking up many of the detrimental gases in the intestines, thus improving the health of the birds.

The first thing necessary in the production of eggs at this time of the year is plenty of fresh air. Many fall on the lots in the small towns and cities because they do not keep the houses and lots perfectly clean to prevent odors from filling the air. If no other way, sweep the house floor and the yard every morning.

The present day incubator is as perfect as experts know how to make it; however, it is not so perfect that it will produce profitable hatches in spite of the carelessness and ignorance of the operator. The machine must be studied and experimented with before it can be operated profitably. What is true with the incubator is also true with the brooder.

Hens Earn \$2 Each.

Saturday.—At the Poultry Institute held by the Colorado Agricultural College in Greeley August 17th, Professor W. G. Chambers exhibited a Rhode Island Red hen that had laid 200 eggs in one year.

He keeps from forty to fifty hens on a town lot and has to buy all his feed. He keeps an accurate account of all expenses, and last year for feed, louse killer, straw and all incidentals the cost was \$1 a hen.

He uses trap nests and keeps no hen that lays less than 120 eggs in twelve months. The average for his flock is a little more than twelve dozen eggs a hen an annum.

The average price in the open market for the year for eggs has been twenty-five cents a dozen. This makes at market price an income of \$3 a hen for the year—\$2 a hen more than the cost of feed where all feed has to be purchased.

Mr. Chambers has made more than this amount because he has sold some of his eggs for hatching.

He ascribes his success to intelligent feeding, good care and trap-nesting.

His hens are given dry feed entirely. He gives a light feed of whole wheat and corn three times a day, scattering the grain in the litter.

To Get Winter Eggs.

If you have the right kind of hens and give them the right kind of care, egg-production becomes largely a matter of feeding. Give your hens the right kind of food and they can hardly help laying. The most important food element for hens and the one that is hardest to get, is protein. Nature supplies protein in the bugs and worms that hens eat so greedily in summer; in winter you must supply it in some other form. The cheapest and most effective is to feed fresh cut raw bone. It supplies protein and lime and also has a peculiar tonic effect that increases the egg production. If you have never investigated this subject send to F. W. Mann Co., Box 39, Milford, Mass., for their booklet on "Bugs and Worms." It is the best thing we know of on feeding for eggs. Get it and find out how record breaking results are obtained.

Don't waste good grain and valuable time this winter on scrub hens. It doesn't pay. You cannot afford to feed them, especially with the high prices of chicken feed. If your hens are not giving you from twelve to fourteen dozen of eggs apiece during the year, you are not making as much money out of them as you ought. It takes about eight dozen eggs a year to pay the hen's board and keep, and if she falls below that you are keeping her at a loss. Get rid of the mongrel stock you have and start in with pure-breds. The scrub hen is causing a loss of millions of dollars every year.

Where one heart despairing breaks, There in Heaven the freed soul wakes.

The Poultry Yard.

The very best kind of a pen for ducklings is one that can be easily moved from one part of the yard to another. The stationary pen soon becomes infested with disease germs and the easiest way to overcome these is to move to other quarters.

When you whitewash the interior of the poultry house mix a liberal amount of any well known disinfectant or crude carbolic acid with the whitewash just before applying it. This addition will insure that the whitewash will be a destroyer of all the lice and mites with which it comes in contact.

One of the leading poultry raisers of Kansas gives the following mixture to his chickens: One pound each of cracked corn, chopped oats, bran and shorts; one-half pound of buckwheat; four ounces of ground bone; two ounces of salt and one ounce of baking soda. Mix with sweet milk and bake. When chickens are real small a little should be fed four or five times each day.

The famous Howe ration for broilers is as follows: First ten days, one pint of corn meal, one teacupful of ground meat, one raw egg, one teaspoonful soda, one teacupful cold water. Bake for two hours and feed after it has been crumbled. After ten days feed a mixture of chopped oats, inferior wheat grains and cracked corn mixed equal parts. This may be fed dry or moistened till it is only damp enough to stick together.

In feeding milk, care should be taken to see that it is perfectly sweet. Sour milk produces digestive disorders and every reader knows that the bird suffering from digestive disorders can not make the proper growth of body, to say nothing of the development of those organs that insure the profitable production of eggs. Skim milk is better for the birds than whole milk. In the former nearly all the nitrogenous materials are left and these are much more important in the development of the good egg producer than the fat contained in the cream. Whole milk is better for the birds in the fattening pen.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Keeping Poultry Manure.—D. B. W., Norfolk County, Mass.: The Maine Experiment station recommends that eight pounds of acid phosphate, eight of kainit and half a peck of sawdust thoroughly mixed can gainfully be used with the weekly droppings from twenty-five chickens; that when no preservatives were used, at least 50 per cent. of the nitrogen in hen manure was lost in the form of ammonia, which loss is entirely avoided by the preservatives mentioned.

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We will wait one year for your final decision, because our instruments speak for themselves. You save \$100.00 to \$150.00 on a first-class Piano, or from \$25.00 to \$50.00 on a first-class Organ, direct from factory, thus saving agents' profit and all unnecessary expense.

Have any musician try and examine the instrument. If you don't like it, ship it back at our expense. We take all the chances, all the risk. It costs you nothing. You are under no obligations to us whatever. Furthermore, if after one year's use the instrument proves not to be as represented, we will take it back and refund all money paid with 6 per cent. interest added.

If you want to keep the instrument, we will give you terms to suit yourself.

I have over 22 years' experience in the organ and piano business.

I have sold thousands of organs and pianos to Chicago people. With my unrivaled plan, I have decided to extend our business to all parts of the country. So, if you want to save money on a reliable piano or organ of the highest class, fully guaranteed, be sure to write me at once, and I will tell you all about it (you will be interested), and mail you free pictures and full descriptions and wholesale factory prices. I furnish letters from hosts of reliable, well-known, satisfied customers who think that I am the up-to-date Chicago Piano and Organ Man.

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MUST BE SOLD

To make room for young stock. Banded Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong selected fowls, only two years old. Just what you want for breeding next season.

To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer them at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each or \$4.00 and \$5.00 per trio, while they last. They are worth



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Shows the wonderful history of genuine High-Carbon, Besic Open-Heart Steel, in Page Mills and Factories. Explains the remarkable elasticity and resiliency of the wire. Shows how Page Fence is woven on Page Looms into the most enduring wire fence the world has ever known. Fully illustrated. Handsomely printed and bound. A book every reader of this paper should own. Don't buy fence at any price until you read the "Jubilee Edition" Fence Catalog. Send now!

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FEATHERS WANTED

Highest cash prices paid for all kinds. Old and new. Send them to us. We will furnish bags. **Manhattan Feather and Down Co.,** Dept. E, New York City

"CUT PRICES." 20 Best Varieties Cockerels

and Hens. References given, A. J. McCain Co. Delaware, N. J.

90 VAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets,

Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List from Colored Bird's 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergsy, Box J, Telford, Pa.

POULTRY MARKING BANDS—Best made springs on and locks; 13, 25c; 30, 50c; 50, 75c; 100, \$1.00 post-paid. Name breed. Circular and sample, 5c stamp. **U. S. Marking Band Co., Norwood, R. I.**

175 TO 225 EGGS A YEAR PER HEN

Our book tells how. Send 25 cents for 6 months subscription to the American Fancier, the best poultry paper published, and we will send you this book by return mail and you will receive the American Fancier on the 1st and 15th of each month for 6 months. **American Fancier, 30 Church St., Dept. A-4, New York.**

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address, **GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

\$5 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days free trial with AND UPWARD guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog. **Stratton Mfg. Co. Box 16, Erie, Pa.**

MORE EGGS-LESS FEED

OPEN HOPPER

Humphrey Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter

will double your egg yield and cut your feed bill in half. Guaranteed to cut faster and faster than any other. Trial offer and catalogue free. **Humphrey, Flag St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.**

From Death to Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Jacob Albert Raiser.

Silently the leaves are falling,
Falling softly to the ground;
Sadly now the crows are calling,
And how well we know the sound.
'Tis as the sob of autumn, dying,
And the leaves, now falling fast,
Soon shall form a cover, lying
O'er her grave, a corpse at last.

Oh, dear autumn, we are grieving
At thy death, for we've loved thee;
But from death there's no retrieving;
After life decay must be;
What is death but a formation
Into life again, anew,
Then at this, thy new creation,
Thou'lt assume a brighter hue.

What is life but a decaying,
A decaying from its birth,
From diseases ever preying
On the body here on earth;
And besides, how often weary
Is the body in the strife,
And the days, how often dreary,
After death then into life.

Fruit Facts.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: What a season for fruit this has been. Both foreign and California growers have been greatly encouraged. The United States Fruit company reports an immense success, having brought from Costa Rica 3,000,000 bunches of bananas in six months and yet 25 years ago banana culture was unknown there. In view of the importance of this business, the United States Fruit company has established a number of wireless telegraph stations in the various fruit countries and as it employs more than 100 vessels, this system has become a necessity to service.

To return to fruit, one of the most striking features in American products is the immensity of the orange and lemon culture, which this year will reach \$30,000,000, and will fill 38,000 cars, two-thirds of this large amount going to the producer and the shipper. The orange shipments from the Pacific coast reached 663 carloads in one week recently, and to this is to be added the foreign imports. The average profit on oranges is \$1,000 an acre, but often it reaches double that amount.

California is also sending us liberal supplies of canned olives and it is estimated that the season's output will be 120 tons. What good news to olive amateurs, a numerous body, and one constantly increasing. And then, as for coconuts just look at these figures. One cargo of 600,000 nuts arrived recently in New York and another of 400,000 a few days later, while another vessel had just started on a home voyage with an almost equal cargo. Somebody, indeed, must eat coconuts, as well as other fruit, and the increase in the trade is shown by the fact that at a recent meeting of the fruit exchange a dozen applications were made for membership.

The value of the annual peanut crop of this country is \$10,000,000, which is equal to the national income during Jefferson's first presidential year. The annual importation a decade ago was less than 150,000 pounds, but this year it will probably be nearly ten times that quantity. The consumption not only exhausts the home crop of a dozen of millions of bushels, but leads to this heavy importation. Thousands of pickers are employed in the south and as the nut grows under ground it requires strong fingers. After picking, the swine are turned in and they root after all that is left. Virginia and North Carolina are the best states for this culture and the manufacture of peanut butter and peanut candy is a leading feature in those localities. Peanut oil and peanut meal are also becoming popular articles of food, and thus far have escaped adulteration.

No objection can be made to this increased consumption, as the peanut is highly nutritious, and when it does not impair digestion combines food with recreation.—G. B. G.

Horsemen Should Read This.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: My friend has lost a horse which cost him \$250. The death of the horse was caused by eating new oats. Horsemen realize that new oats are not as good for horses as are old oats, but there are few who realize that it is possible to destroy the life of a valuable horse by giving him the ordinary feed of new oats. When the veterinary surgeon examined this horse's stomach after death he found it widely distended with gas. Let this be a warning to horsemen.

A law suit is expected over the death of this horse, but it is found difficult to prove that the oats were new, although it is known that they were new. Query: How can new oats be distinguished from old oats?—C. A. B.

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SOMETHING NEW, DIFFERENT, UNEXPECTED.

Readers listen sharp, don't miss! Investigate—best thing ever happened. Hundred years coming—here at last. Full grown. So startling you may not believe at first. Astonishing, yet absolutely true.

INGENIOUS OHIOAN INVENTS A NEW DEVICE THAT CLEANS FAMILY WASHING IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES, WHILE YOU REST. No rubbing, no chemicals, no motor.

SEE HOW SIMPLE, EASY, DIFFERENT. Thousands of users praise it. Circulars sent free, give full details.

NO SUCH DEVICE SOLD IN STORES—DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING YOU HAVE SEEN. Nothing else like it—great seller—enormous demand. Customers delighted. R. O. Cowan, N. Y., places 13 in 6 hours, (profit \$39.00). Mrs. J. Brown, Pa., sold 10 in 3 days, (profit \$30.00). You can do the same.

Miracles don't happen now, but listen—there's no more wash day troubles—now dead, wiped out, forgotten. There's a new invention device for cleaning clothes—nothing like it. Good-bye to wash boards, washing machines, troubles, etc.—Their day is passed. "Easy Way" of cleaning clothes is here to bless our dear women. Invention that killed wash day is small—called "Easy Way," not human. If it had life it would have a stomach. It's claimed a stomach has millions of small tissues, each with a kind of suction. This apparatus has no stomach, yet there's things inside, things that move—a place for dirt—has awful appetite for dirt—goes after all the dirt in all clothes at same time. Small, but mighty—silent, but powerful.

Operated on stove—water inside, then soap, then clothes—move knob occasionally. Dirt lets go as hot water, suds, scalding steam and vapor begin movements. 8 to 10 minutes—clothes clean—rinse, dry, that's all! Next batch same operation—same water—30 to 50 minutes family washing clean. You just wait between batches—child can do it. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the "Easy Way" does the same at your home. Does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine. When thrown, set away on shelf—that's all—no more attention. No wood, all metal, sanitary, should last lifetime, light, easy handled. Woman's God-send. Cleans laces, white goods, bed clothes, woollens, colored clothes, etc., without injury—no rubbing, no chemicals. Saves drudgery, clothes, labor, fuel, health and looks. No experiment—going on daily—you can do it. Customers everywhere delighted and praise it. LAURETTA MITCHELL, O., writes: "Done big washing with 'Easy Way' in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." J. W. MEYERS, Ga., orders 12 more, says: "Easy Way" greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day." F. E. POST, Pa.—"Done 2 weeks' washing in 45 minutes. Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. BARRETT, of Ark., after ordering 28, says: "Grandest invention I ever heard of."

Price, only \$6.00 complete—ready to use—sent anywhere—not sold in stores. Guaranteed satisfactory, or your money refunded. Send no money, simply your name and address. Circulars, testimonials, free. HARRISON MFG. CO., 805 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS.

SALESMEN—MEN—WOMEN—all or spare time at home or traveling—showing—taking orders—appointing agents—"Easy Way" new Wonderful seller—Agents reaping harvest of dollars. When operated, people stop, look, 13 see, 10 buy. C. O. Garrett, of Ohio, showed 7 families, sold 4, (profit \$18.00). A. R. Verrett, of La., sold 8 one day, (profit \$24.00). Mrs. Gerrish ordered sample, then dozen—then 100, (profit over \$200). Write for FREE sample 1928 offer, etc. Costs Nothing To Investigate—Write Today—Do It Now.

Practical Notes From Denver Field and Farm.

A fruit grower out west has a smart colored boy working for him. "We're having hot weather, Joe," remarked the boss the other day. "Yes, sir, boss," said Joe, reflectively; "ef I wuz owin' a man a hot day, an' he wouldn't tek dis one, 'fore de Lawd I wouldn't know where to look for one to pay him wid!"

When the young man who sold chickens, cleaned and dressed, called one morning on his usual rounds, the young housekeeper who was about to buy remarked: "I should think you would hate to cut off the heads of those poor chickens." "I do," replied the man, "But I manage to get around that pretty well." "How?" asked the tender-hearted purchaser. "Chop the chickens off," was the reply.

This is a story they tell on a farmer living near Denver. He told a friend that he was about to kill a pig and would like to sell him a joint. The friend gave him the order and then told his wife that he had ordered meat for Sunday dinner and she need not buy any. She did not and on Sunday they had no meat. The pork did not come. Next day he met the farmer's daughter and angrily asked the reason why the pork was not sent. She tried to dodge the question but being cornered, blurted out: "Well, you see, sir, the pig got better."

A letter to the secretary of the Horticultural society, says: "Sir—I partickly wish the society to be called to consider the case which follows, as I think it mite be maid Transaxtional in the next reports. My Wif had a Tomb Cat that dyd. Being a torture Shell and a Grate favirrit, we had him berried in the Guardian, and for the sake of inrichment of the Mould I had the carks deposited under the roots of a Gosberry Bush. (The Frute being up till then of the smooth kind.) But this Seson the Gosberries was al hairy—and more remarkable, the Catpillars of the same Bush was all of the same hairy discription. I am, sir, your humble servant, Thomas Frost."

That Reaper.—Two men will each buy a harvester of the same kind. At the end of a few years one is worn out and the other is in good order. These machines may have been put to about the same use, but not the same care and management. It is barely possible that all machines may not be alike, even when from the same factory. Longevity will often come through good care and proper treatment of a machine. It is more than a matter of oil. They should never be strained nor made to do more than their capacity warrants and they should be protected from the elements. When allowed to stand out in this dry climate the hot sun warps the woodwork, the bolts and screws become loose and soon the machine will show signs of going to pieces.

Cherries.—The old way of picking cherries was merely to take hold of the stems and tear them from the branches regardless of how many buds and scraps of bark were torn off the stem. This pro-

cess injures the trees and ruins the next year's crop. Many devices for doing this work have been invented and patented but so far none of them have proved satisfactory in practical operation. One man has hit upon the plan of them will cover the ground under the largest trees. These are spread under a tree and the pickers standing on ladders cut the stems of the cherries letting them fall upon the sheets. Others follow closely, picking up the cherries and pack them into quart boxes ready for shipping. While this method will certainly save the trees for being injured and the newly formed blossoms buds will not be torn and the next year's crop destroyed the fruit is too much bruised to make it salable in any distant market. The best plan in the big orchards around Denver is to cut with scissors, catching the fruit with the opposite hand then dropping them into tin pails fastened onto a shoulder strap. In cutting the cherries instead of picking them a short stems is left on the fruit and in this way more cherries are placed in a box. Something of this kind must be done, for it is a shame when we have a good crop to destroy the next year's prospect and injure the trees in order to harvest the fruit.

According to the present outlook this will be the banner year for Colorado fruit. Growers in some sections believe there will be three times the amount of apples shipped last year and as our trade has become established on a firm footing this ought to mean a good bunch of money. Most of our growers are taking the very best of care of their fruit and in spite of the increased acreage we have no doubt that the entire crop will go into consumption at satisfactory prices. Spraying, cultivating and thinning have been pushed vigorously.

Inveighing against the rich is cheap and popular but rarely effectual and sometimes reactionary. We live under a government supposed to be ruled by public opinion. The law making power therefore, takes its cue theoretically at least from the people. The denunciation of a millionaire may illustrate vicious methods and organize sentiment; but it is with systems, not with individuals, that the law has to deal.

It has often been said in our Colorado horticultural meetings that we must prune in the winter for wood and in summer for fruit but this is only partially true. Winter pruning should be the rule, as more work can be done in a given time. It is not so busy a season, and we have yet to learn of any serious damage resulting from pruning in the late winter. It is true, however, that summer pruning, or rather the stopping of fast-growing shoots has a marked tendency to develop fruit buds lower down the branches. Economic considerations however must always prevent much of this work being done in the apple orchard, as the cost will more than offset the benefit of it. The old rule however in practical usage is to always carry a pruning knife and take off any limb or shoot that seems out of place while doing other work around the orchard. A good maxim is to prune when the knife is sharp.

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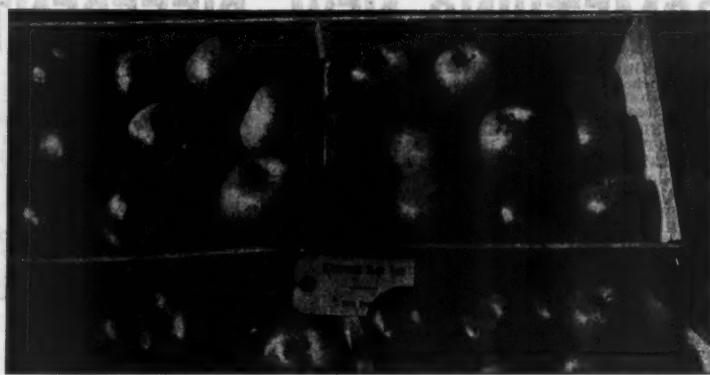
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Can Western New York Orchards be Bought and If So at What Price?

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower living in Colorado writes us asking for information as to whether apple orchards near Rochester, N. Y., can be purchased, and if so at what price per acre, and whether we can refer him to someone who has orchards for sale.

C. A. Green's reply: I have spent nearly all the years of my life near Rochester, N. Y., but I have never known of an orchard having been detached from the farm on which it was situated, and sold as a piece of property separate from the farm itself. This fact indicates the value that farmers and fruit growers place upon their orchards. The orchard is indeed the most valuable part of any farm in western New York. There is no part of our farms which is so valuable or brings in so much profit as the apple orchard, unless possibly it is the peach orchard or the vineyard.

Should you come to western New York with the idea of buying an orchard, and should you approach a citizen who has a fine orchard on his farm, and ask him if he will sell you that orchard of five, ten, fifteen or fifty acres, he will look at you in astonishment, and wonder how you could think for a moment that he would sell this, the most valuable part of his farm.

Therefore if you desire to buy an orchard near Rochester, N. Y., you will have to buy the farm on which it stands, buildings and all. Then you will find that the price asked for the farm will depend largely upon the size and productivity of the apple orchard. Should you be attracted to a beautiful apple orchard lying within five or six miles of Lake Ontario which produces on the average from \$1,000 or \$2,000 a year in revenue, I do not doubt that you would have to pay a good price for the farm on which this orchard stands, say \$150 to \$200 per acre and you could well afford to pay a good price for such land and such an orchard.

In buying a farm here the further you get away from Lake Ontario, the less certainty there is of the orchard bearing ever year. The fact is that the influence of Lake Ontario in modifying the severity of the winter freezing is of great value to the orchards, bordering Lake Ontario both on the southern and northern sides.

If you are a young man with limited capital it might be well for you to be satisfied with buying a farm well located even though there were no bearing orchard upon it, for you could fit the land and plant apple trees at an expense of about \$20 per acre. In this way you would secure just such varieties as you may desire and have the pleasure of knowing that the orchard was something that would increase in value.

Individuality in Orcharding.

Trees are much like human beings and each tree has an individuality all its own, and must be dealt with accordingly. As in any other business, one must have a liking for the work and become acquainted with all of the factors that enter into the problem. Where one succeeds another fails, although the environments of each may be the same. Success does not depend wholly on the kind of soil or the location of the orchard; these are minor factors.

With a young orchard the first object, after the trees are well set in soil that has had at least two years' preparation, is to adopt such methods of cultivation and fertilization for the land as shall give the best possible healthy growth to the trees. The few years that intervene between the setting and the bearing periods are the most vital to the future productivity of the orchard. During this period a judicious method of pruning must be systematically followed in order to grow trees of the desired shape.

No orchard will yield good returns unless it receives good care and attention. Clover is the apple tree's best friend and right hand supporter. It is the economical nitrogen storage battery, the most

essential element for the production of the tree.

In any case it is much better for each individual orchardist to try his own experiments to determine what his own particular orchard needs in the way of fertilizer than to go haphazard and think that he must do just as his neighbor or some one else does. The fertilizers required on another orchard might be entirely thrown away on his own. A few years spent in a careful, judicious manner will be the only way to reach a satisfying solution of the fertilizing problem.

We will assume that the belief is prevalent that it pays to cultivate and spray whatever the other conditions of the orchard may be, so in order to make the fertilizer test one should treat the trees of the whole orchard alike as to all other conditions. This is the only way to make a satisfactory test and if it is not thoroughly and accurately done the owner will be the only loser and the experiment will be a total failure. It is one of the things to be deplored that the average farmer does not try to use his own individuality in his business, but is willing to follow the same methods from year to year that he has learned from those who went before. These fail-safe methods are not successful and never will be.

The business methods of a decade past could never succeed under the present system. If not in business why should they in farming? The present generation has every opportunity for advancing over the one just passed. Our press is teeming with the successes and failures of the past.—E. F. Hitchings, Maine State Entomologist.

Does Fruit Growing Pay?

When I see young men in our fruit growing districts leaving the farms for work in the shops, on the railroads, and many of the professions, for the great wheat growing districts of the northwest, or chasing the will-o-the-wisp to gold and silver fields, like Klondike and the Cobalt, overlooking the golden opportunities right at home, I think something must be radically wrong, said Willard Hopkins, Niagara county, N. Y., at a recent fruit growers' meeting. The old-fashioned happy-go-lucky manner of fruit raising does not afford sufficient remuneration to keep the boys on the farm while I could cite you hundreds and thousands of instances where small farms of one hundred acres in western New York between Genesee and Niagara rivers, with only a portion of them in fruit, have earned for the owners a competency producing in single years five, ten and even fifteen thousand dollars.

I recall an instance of a young man, buying six years ago, a hundred-acre farm for \$7,500, with thirty acres of fruit. It was paid for in four years, and this year he received \$7,000 for the fruit on the trees from his twenty-one acre apple orchard; while another orchard of equal age and size within one-half mile gave as many hundred dollars. The scale and codling moth took the one, and sulphur and lime and bordeaux took the scale and codling moth in the other. In another instance a young man, a year ago, bought a fruit farm of 140 acres for \$25,000, having \$5,000 capital, and his sales this year realized over \$15,000 from his farm. I could cite you, too, instance after instance where neglected fruit farms were bought and paid for in a short time by up-to-date young men.

The fruit growers' life seems to me very much to be preferred to that of a clerkship even in a government office, or an ordinary profession. Where is there a more delightful spot for a home than in your Niagara peninsula or western New York? Instead of having to send our products thousands of miles to market, paying often \$300 or \$400 per car we are within twenty-four hours' ride of forty million hungry people.

I have no regrets that I selected fruit-growing as a calling. After all its vicissitudes, when four or five years ago it seemed as if the scale would ruin all our orchards, it seems like getting back

Hot-Bed \$1.69

SASH DEALER'S PRICE \$3.50

Including Glass Without 92c

NOW is the time to buy sash for your hotbeds or chicken houses and brooders. Hotbeds are easy to make like illustration below. Cost little. Pay big. You get our sash direct—

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SAFE Delivery

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from the Largest Mill in America. No come apart to it. Best workmanship. Glass laps over to prevent leaks. Bars screwed on bottom rail. Sash glazed with putty and points, 3x6 feet. Higher Grade in all ways than dealers sell for double our prices.

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Don't fail to write us a postal for our Grand Free Millwork Catalog. Illustrates Hot-Bed Sash, and 5,000 Bargains in all Woodwork. Doors, Windows, Screens, etc., and Flint-Coated Rubber Roofing—ALL Guaranteed to SAVE YOU HALF Dealer's Prices, freight included. Write today.

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1230 Case Street Davenport, Iowa

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

GREEN'S HOME EVAPORATOR



Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.

The price of this Drier is \$6.00. Our Special Reduced Price, Only \$4.75.

A BARGAIN.

If ordered at once, Green's apple parer, corer and slicer with the Home Evaporator, all for \$5.60.

Send for circulars describing larger Evaporators, Parers, Corers, Slicers, etc.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Digs a Hole in 3 Minutes

In any kind of soil—three feet deep. Fine for wells. Handiest tool you ever saw. The Iwan Post Hole Auger on new principle. Ask your dealer to see it. You'll want it SURE.

IWAN BROS., Dept. 22, STREATOR, ILL.

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or give you double the amount of heat from the same fuel, if you will give it a trial, or we will refund the money paid for it.

Prices from \$2.00 to \$12.00. Fits any Stove or Furnace. For Hard or Soft Coal, Wood or Gas. Easily cleaned, guaranteed not to choke or clog draft to chimney. Write for booklet on heating homes.

Rochester Radiator Co.,
10 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

WHY DO YOU REMAIN

in a section where the climatic conditions are so against you, where it is necessary to battle with the rigors of a long winter?

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE

to be permitted to carry on work out-of-doors throughout the entire year? A location in our southern territory offers many opportunities and advantages and makes life a pleasure the year 'round. The lands can be obtained at reasonable prices, they are equally as productive as yours, prices as good, if not better, for your crops, and no long winters of ice and snow to contend with.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

through its Industrial Department is anxious to assist you in bettering your present condition. Literature will be sent free upon request. Ask for a copy of "FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWING" in the Land of Manatee, written by a western man, containing descriptive data, profits derived from various crops, etc.

SPECIAL RATES

November 24th

The lowest rate ever offered for the benefit of prospectors and homeseekers will be in effect from certain points on November 24th. Let us help you take advantage of this opportunity to make a trip of investigation at very little cost. Write for full particulars.

J. W. WHITE,
General Industrial Agent,
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Dept. K.

what I thought was lost. Although the present season was unfavorable for many varieties of fruit, we were gratified to receive from the sales from our home farm upwards of \$20,000, and from all our orchards upwards of \$26,000. After deducting the amount paid for help, spraying material and machinery, we have a nice bank account to winter on.

Apples Ripen on the Trees.

The "American Cultivator" says: One of the best known of New England fruit growers is H. O. Mead, of Worcester county, Mass., originator of the successful Mead strawberry. He is also equally well known for his success in an original method of marketing his Baldwin apples.

His plan is to allow the apples to ripen on the trees, thus obtaining the very highest degree of quality and color. The apples are not picked, but are allowed to fall upon a thick mulch of straw underneath the trees, thus protecting them against injury or soiling. It is a common joke among his neighbors that Mr. Mead gets more for his windfalls than other people get for their No. 1s, but there is plenty of truth in the joke for the writer has seen actual bills of sale made by Boston commission merchants for Mr. Mead at very fancy prices for these same apples. Baldwins ripened in this way are of unusual size and a very deep red color, which enables them to make a place for themselves in the market when handled by dealers used to choice trade. This fruit often sells at \$4 to \$5 per barrel when other fruit is not bringing more than half these values. It is hard to say whether any large amount of apples managed in this way could find a similar market, but Mr. Mead's fruit sells on its reputation year after year with the best of results.

Mr. Mead's fruit farm, as he calls it, is well worth a visit. It is devoted entirely to fruit, and includes varieties of many standard kinds besides a number of seedling grapes, apples and strawberries originated by Mr. Mead. Some of these are very promising and have attracted attention from fruit growers. The fruit trees are of all ages from old bearing specimens still in full vigor to trees recently set out. First-class two-year-old trees are favored, and after buying them from the nurseries Mr. Mead keeps them a couple of years in nursery rows in order to get larger size before moving them to the permanent orchard. They are trained with trunks two or three feet high and six to eight main limbs. They are set twenty feet apart, one-half the trees being semi-dwarf early bearing varieties to be removed when the trees become crowded. In a few years the orchards set on this plan become productive enough to pay running expenses.

Thorough Tillage for Apples.

At Orchard Farm, at Ghent, N. Y., lying at the foothills of the Berkshires and in the valley of the Hudson, we are cultivating about 100 acres of apple orchards, and we have tried and tested two systems, both of which have their advocates—one of annual cultivation, or tillage of the soil, and the other the sod and mulch method. While there are occasional farms where the conditions are favorable for growing apples on the sod mulch plan, they are exceptions, and as a method it is not to be generally recommended or followed.

After several years of trial with three different plots of trees, under sod and mulch, in which we failed to get either a satisfactory growth of trees, or anything like a good yield of good fruit, we have thrown out the plan and follow only that of high culture.

From the time the trees are set we keep the sod under regular annual tillage from the early spring to July 1st to 15th. This keeps the soil in the best possible condition for the most perfect development of both tree and fruit. The soil that is best suited to the growing of apples of the highest quality is a limestone, with a combination of clay and loam. In a soil of this character, there is a large quantity of potential plant food, and thorough tillage will liberate much of it.

An age as great as five thousand years has sometimes been ascribed to the giant trees of California. Professor Charles E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska, regards this estimate as very much exaggerated. He says that he once counted with great care the rings of growth of a tree felled in 1853, and which was fully twenty-four or twenty-five feet in diameter, so that its stump served as the floor of a dancing pavilion. The rings numbered 1147, and that number would represent the age of the tree in years. Professor Bessey adds that he gravely doubts whether any of the existing trees approach the age of two thousand years.

Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others.—Stevenson.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

A Twenty-acre Garden Farm.

On a 20-acre farm I think the following would bring a very good profit: Blackberries, I should say about 5 acres; strawberries, from one to about 5 acres; I would want at least of different kinds of fruit 5 acres; garden, to supply vegetables for a common family, say 1 acre to be big.

The remaining four acres can be put in potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, or other vegetables that would bring in a nice profit. I failed to deduct any room for the house and barn, which would require about an acre. This, I think, would make a nice living for most any family.

Take the blackberries, on an average of \$100 per acre, 5 acres, \$500; take the strawberries; they will run from \$50 to \$100, say \$50, \$250.

The large fruit, of course, when it is young will not bring in any money, but after four or five years it will begin to pay, and I can always get an average of about \$100 per acre from fruit; five acres at \$100 per acre, \$500. This has taken up 15 acres of the farm with an average of \$1,250 on it. The house and barn will occupy one acre, the garden one and that leaves three to put in different kinds of vegetables and it will be no trouble, if the land is good, to make at least \$100 per acre on it. That will be \$1,500 from this 20 acres of land, with plenty of vegetables in summer extra. Now, where the location is ideal, it is possible to make a much larger profit than I have figured, but to be safe I do not think best to put it too high.

This will require the service of two men most all the season and at the busy time much more; but, after all expenses are paid, I think that it is possible to make this much. The land must be very rich or it will not do it.

In conclusion, I would say to those contemplating such, to go rather slow at first, especially if you have never had any experience. As you learn you can spread out and will be better able to manage it to the best advantage.

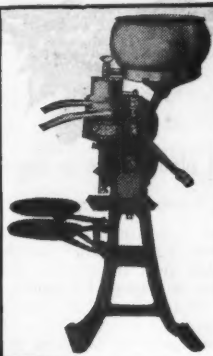
Another Experience.—There is a good field for most any intelligent man to make a good living out of some one certain branch of farming, such as poultry raising, specializing on some branch of gardening, or perhaps a small dairy with the addition of some hogs. There is a good field for making money out of berries of different kinds, and the cost of production is not great. Of course this kind of farming will require the help of several hands just at gathering time, but outside of that there will not be very much but what one man can do on a small farm. The growing of blackberries has proved to be very profitable to me. Also strawberries are generally a good money maker when properly handled. The growing of tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, onions and almost a thousand other things will always pay a good profit when properly handled.

It seems to me that there are enough things to raise on the farm that any one who is interested at all would have no trouble in deciding on what to try. Some will succeed on one thing, while another will fail at the same thing, and then perhaps this failure will discourage another. To the inexperienced at this point I would say to select the kind you think suits you best. Give it your best attention and stay with it and you will usually make a success. While on the other hand, if you are not satisfied it will be harder to make a success, for you will not be so deeply interested.

Indiana Fruit Show at the Purdue University.

Arrangements have been completed for the second annual fruit show, to be held at Purdue University, during the week of the Farmers' Short Course, January 11-16, 1909. The exhibition this winter will be held under the joint auspices of the Indiana Horticultural Society and the Horticultural Department of the university. The society is providing a generous premium list—over \$300 in cash prizes being already assured. Everyone interested in the growing of fruit is urged to enter this contest, practically the only condition being that all fruit shown must be grown by the exhibitor. For premium list and further information apply to C. G. Woodbury, Experiment Station, LaFayette, Ind.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



TIME TO BUY CREAM SEPARATORS NOW

There never was a better time to buy the best of Cream Separators than right now.

The advantages derived from the use of the good Cream Separator are greater in the fall and winter than at any other time,—when the cows are old in lactation, the loss of butter-fat is otherwise greatest, and butter prices are highest.

Likewise are the advantages of the superior DE LAVAL separators greatest over imitating separators when the milk is hard to separate and the weather cold and variable.

In every case a DE LAVAL separator, of suitable size, will surely at least save its cost between now and July 1st next, and go on returning 100% per year on the investment for twenty years to come.

The agricultural and particularly the dairying outlook was never brighter and more promising.

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A Few Nursery Bargains

Notice these specialties. A tree or bush well planted is worth one hundred times its cost. Would you take \$15 for the bearing apple tree that cost 15¢?

We desire to interest you in the following list of well grown shade trees, fruit trees and shrubs. These items, except pear and plums, have been transplanted several times and are now ready for immediate effect.



Write for Special Prices

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| 1000 Scotch Pine, 4 to 5 feet high. | 4500 Spirea Van Houttei, 2 to 3 ft. |
| 5000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 10 and 10 to 12 ft. | 30000 California Privet, 2 to 3 yr., 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft. |
| 15000 Carolina Poplars, 6 to 8 and 5 to 6 ft. | 7000 Live-Forever Rose Bushes, 2 year. |
| 5000 Sugar Maple, 8 to 10 and 6 to 8 ft. | 25000 Kieffer Pear Trees, standard and dwarf. |
| 4500 American Elm, 8 to 10 and 6 to 8 ft. | 30000 Bartlett Pear Trees, standard and dwarf. |
| 4000 Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 8 and 8 to 10 ft. | 50000 Plum Trees, all leading varieties. |
| 6000 Deutzia White and Rosea, 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 3000 Purple Berberry, 2 to 3 ft. | |

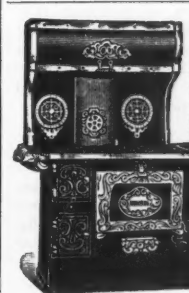


As an Inducement we offer this BONANZA COLLECTION

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 Poplars, 6 to 8 feet. | 2 Maple, 8 to 10 feet. |
| 1 Catalpa, 8 to 10 feet. | 2 Elm, 8 to 10 feet. |
| 2 Deutzia. | 1 Purple Berberry. |
| 1 Spirea. | 10 California Privet, 3 to 4 feet. |
| 2 Live-Forever Rose Bushes. | |

On board cars, ALL FOR \$3.75.

Address, GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



\$10.95 for this large handsome steel range

without high closet or reservoir. With high warming closet and reservoir, just as shown in cut, \$17.95. Reservoir in porcelain lined. Heavy cast top with 6 full size cooking holes. Large square oven, regular 8-16 size. A wonderful baker. Body is made of cold rolled steel, top and all castings of best pig iron. Grate; improved duplex, burns wood or coal. Nickel band on front of main top; brackets and tea shelves on closet; band and ornament on reservoir, oven door, etc. Highly polished, making it an ornament in any home.

OUR TERMS

are the most liberal ever made. We will ship you any range or stove, guarantee it to be perfect in construction and material; we guarantee it to reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it into your own home and use it 30 full days. If you do not find it exactly as represented and perfectly satisfactory in every way, the biggest bargain in a stove you ever saw, send us back the stove and we will pay freight both ways. WRITE TODAY for our free Stove Catalog No. 5119. 150 styles to select from, explains our terms fully; tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you receive our illustrated catalog and read our liberal terms and lowest prices ever made. A postal card will bring it to you.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample 75c. Knife for 48c; 5 for \$2, post paid



MAHER & GROSH CO., 643 A STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.



If I knew I were to die to-morrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree to-day.—Stephen Girard.

Planting Cherry Trees.

Before the strawberries are gone, the earliest cherries begin to ripen, and there is no more delicious and profitable fruit than the cherry, says "Canadian Weekly Fruit Grower." While the sweet or oxheart varieties command higher prices, usually, we consider the sour kinds more profitable to grow, as they are much surer croppers and stand transportation much better. Of the sour varieties, we prefer the Early Richmond and the Monmorency Ordinaire. The Richmond begins to ripen soon after the middle of June with us; the Monmorency, ten days or two weeks later.

In setting out an orchard of sour cherries, the trees can be set in October or November, eighteen or twenty feet apart. The ground should be cultivated and kept free from grass and weeds at least until the trees begin to bear. The Monmorency makes a low top, and can be picked from a step-ladder for a number of years. One hundred trees of this variety, ten years old, produced for us, in 1906, one hundred and fifty bushels of cherries that sold at three dollars per bushel. Our sour cherries are nearly all picked by girls from twelve to sixteen years of age. They are paid one cent per quart, and make from 50 cents to \$1.25 per day. The cherries are picked with the stems on; into quart and shipped or carried to the local market in 32-quart crates. The pickers are carefully watched, and those who are not neat and careful in their work are sent home. About half our cherries are sold in Auburn and the balance shipped to Syracuse and other convenient markets.

Handling Apples.

When the apple is picked lift it off without pressing and it will then come off properly by the hinge which nature has provided in the stem, says "American Cultivator." Most careful orchardists have by correct picking pretty nearly eliminated the off year. Often careless picking destroys the buds and makes less the harvest of next year.

Apple bruises, however slight, will show. A few years ago in a heavy gale many apples blew off from my trees. As we usually manure six or eight inches about the tree and keep the soil well stirred most of the apples fell on a soft bed. I couldn't see any bruises and so I packed them, although the man to whom I sent them said they would not be worth it.

A few weeks later he showed them to me and the bruises could be plainly seen all over the apple. Finger marks on apples will show up in the same way, although not at all discernible at first.

What we try to do is to pick the apples by hand and then place them in the basket. We sort in the same way, taking them by hand from the basket and putting them by hand into the barrel. It takes a little more time and trouble, but produces a satisfactory apple. In selling my apples I seek to find a buyer of character and intelligence.

I want a buyer who knows the difference between a good apple and a bad one. I don't believe in selling my apples to a man who doesn't know the difference between a number one apple and a cider apple. I like to see my buyer in his storage room and know how he handles his fruit.

I am going to be a little bit presumptuous here and say that I differ in regard to some things that have been said about trees that were killed last winter. The trees we lost last year were almost entirely Baldwins. In whatever corners of the orchards there was a Baldwin it was killed. The Bellflowers, which were cultivated the most and pressed the hardest were not damaged.

It is my belief and experience that it pays to start a tree right and then force it by manuring and pruning. Give the tree a short life and a merry one and then when its life is over start another one in the same way.—Robert Hallowell, Kennebec county, Me.

Apples Do Breathe.

It is noted with surprise that Prof. F. W. Morse, director of the New Hampshire agricultural experiment station, has discovered that apples breathe—not only on the trees where they grow, but afterward. Of course they do, for life has not departed from them; otherwise

they would have lost their quality for food. Prof. Morse has found nothing new when he says that in storage they give out carbonic acid gas and moisture as animals do, and that it is because of this respiration that they become softer and lose weight. It appears that the colder the place in which the apples are stored the slighter are the chemical changes produced by their breathing. The practical moral for the fruit grower is, therefore, that they should be put in "cold storage" as soon as possible after they are picked. According to Prof. Morse, exposure to a high temperature for even a few days will greatly lessen their "keeping" power.

Rules for Peach Growing.

J. G. Hale has given the following ten rules for success in peach growing:

1. High, dry, sandy or sandy-loam soil.
2. Careful selection of varieties most hardy in fruit bud.
3. Vigorous, healthy seeding stock, budded from bearing trees of undoubted purity and health.
4. Trees given the entire possession of the land from the start.
5. Thorough culture from the beginning of spring until the new growth is well along.
6. Liberal annual manuring, broadcast, with commercial manures rich in potash and phosphoric acid and lacking in nitrogen.
7. Low heading and close annual pruning for the first five years.
8. Keep out most borers with some suitable wash, and dig out all others.
9. Search for traces of the yellows every week of the growing season, and at first sight pull up and burn every infected tree.
10. Thin the fruit so that there shall never be what is termed a full crop.

The Michigan Peach Market.

I spent last season, August, September and part of October, in the Michigan peach belt and was there during the entire movement of their enormous crop—the largest on record. From five to seven thousand carloads of peaches were shipped from that district. Outside of large consignments forwarded to Chicago just across the lake the most of this fruit was sold on track in Michigan. It sold for a good price, too, that is, all the good fruit. Elbertas averaged around \$1 a bushel for the season, ranging in price on different days from seventy-five cents to \$1.25. An enormous quantity of inferior peaches was offered for sale which brought a low price yet all they were worth. These were purchased largely by packing factories. The poor quality of these peaches was due largely to lack of proper cultivation and thinning. Some varieties were poor even with good attention.

This large crop of peaches was bought by dealers in all sections of the country. They went in all directions—east, west, north and south; as far east as Boston and New York, as far south as New Orleans and west to Kansas City and Omaha. When I saw the immense crop of peaches in that state I feared that all of them could not be sold at a living price for the growers and was prepared to see large quantities of peaches rotting for want of a market. But this did not happen. They were sold and for a good price. This fact has in some degree dissipated some fears I had entertained of over production in peaches.

Apple Borers.

In September and October is the time to destroy the eggs, which may be detected by a careful examination, and killed by the point of a knife. This may be aided by slightly mounding or smoothing the earth at the foot. The laying of eggs may be prevented by washing the tree three or four times in summer with a strong solution of soft soap, to which has been added a little crude carbolic acid. Washing soda added to the soft soap, until the whole is of the consistency of thick paint, is highly recommended.

SAN JOSE SCALE

Our product for killing San Jose Scale has all the good features and none of the bad ones of other remedies. It is not an experiment in any way.

WE CAN SAVE YOU 50 PER CENT.

The first cost of our product is less than Lime Sulphur and large fruit growers report it to be more effectual than any other remedy.

WRITE NOW FOR OUR FREE BOOK

You can learn of the best remedies only by answering advertising. Write us now and read what we have to say.

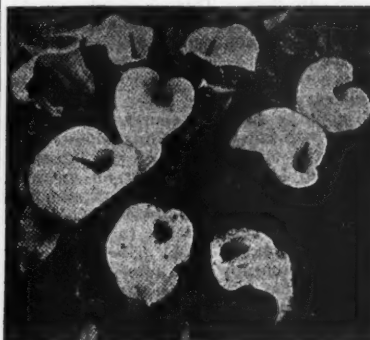
Our products have been sold on merit for 25 years.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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CALLA BULBS

READY TO SHIP

Liberal count. Safe arrival guaranteed. I prepay express to your city, when check is sent with order.

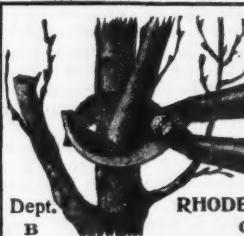
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

NEW CALLA, Pearl of Stuttgart. Introduced in Germany six years ago. It is the finest pot calla in the world, growing 12 to 16 inches high. A profusion of bloom all winter. Can be grown in a 4-inch pot, as the bulbs are never larger than one inch in diameter. Nice 3-year-old bulbs, 3 for 25c.

A. MITTING

17 TO 23 KENNAN ST.,

Santa Cruz, Cal.



RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

Pat'd June 2, 1903.

RHODES MFG. CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

Low Fares to the Cheap Lands of the

**Nov. 3rd and 17th
Dec. 1st and 15th**

Plan to go on one of these days—take advantage of the low fares offered by the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, and see for yourself the opportunities that are open to you in the Southwest. The trip will not cost you much. These special low-fare tickets over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines will permit you to go one way and return another, without extra cost. As the Rock Island-Frisco Lines have over 10,000 miles of railway through the best sections of the Southwest, you will see more of the Southwest than you could in any other way, and will be better able to decide where you want to locate.

Ask the ticket agent in your home town to sell you a ticket over the Rock Island-Frisco-C. & E. I. Lines, either through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Memphis or Birmingham, according to your location. If you will write me a postal and tell me where you want to go, I will tell you the cost of a ticket, and will send you a complete map-schedule, showing time of trains, together with illustrated book.



SOUTHWEST



You can see the big crops the farmers down there are getting on low-priced, but fertile land. You will understand then how the farmers are getting independently rich in a few short years. You will find men who get 30 bushels of wheat to the acre off land that cost from \$5 to \$25; and those who get 40 to 50 bushels of corn, or 60 to 80 bushels of oats, or three to four cuttings of alfalfa, a ton to the cutting. Farmers enjoy all the advantages you have been accustomed to, such as near-by markets, rural free delivery, telephones, telegraph, schools, churches, etc.

They enjoy a genial climate, where they can work outdoors and make money every month in the year. They do not have long feeding periods for their stock—neither do they have to build expensive shelter for them.

Fertile land is low priced in the Southwest only because the country is not densely peopled, but just as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, the price of land will go up as the population increases. The men who buy now will soon find the value of their land as high as that in Illinois or Iowa.

Let me send you some interesting books about the Southwest. They will inform you of opportunities waiting for you there, and will open your eyes to new possibilities. Write for free copies today.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager,
1558 La Salle Station, Chicago, 1555 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis



PRATT'S "SCALECIDE" SOLUBLE PETROLEUM

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Will positively destroy SAN JOSE SCALE and all soft bodied sucking insects without injury to the tree. Simple, more effective and cheaper than Lime Sulphur. Not an experiment—write for FREE sample and endorsements of leading fruit growers and entomologists who have used it for years. PRICES: 50 gal. bbl. \$25.00; 30 gal. tin \$15.00; 10 gal. can \$6.00; 5 gal. can \$3.25; 1 gal. can \$1.00, f. o. b. New York. One gallon makes 16 to 20 gallons spray by simply adding water. Pocket Diary and Spray Calendar for 1909 sent free. Mention this paper.

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, Mfg. Chemists, Dept. F, New York City.

Orchard Notes.

If you have a tree of small hard apples that seem worthless for household use or selling, pack them away in the cellar until spring, says "American Cultivator." They may prove better keepers than your choicest apples, and quite a treat after they are gone. At least the chickens will repay you for their gathering by an increase in the egg supply. For you know green food is a necessity to laying hens.

Watch for the tent of the fall web worm. If it is deserted through the day the tenants will likely be back at night and can be destroyed. These webs are unsightly, besides harboring the leaf-devouring worm by the hundreds.

Pigs in the orchard are a good thing to get rid of the wormy apples, providing they do not incline to root too deep. There is all the difference in the world in porkers about this. A ring may stop the trouble, but if they persist in going into the soil so deep as to interfere seriously with the roots of the trees, take them out.

If the home market is glutted with apples try shipping the fall apples of first quality to a neighboring city. There are usually good markets, though of course it pays to hunt out some reliable firm and deal in a strictly business manner.

Pack fruit honestly. Aim to make a market which shall endure as long as you have fruit to sell. The reputation lost by putting second grade fruit in the bottom of first grade cases is worth much more than the price of the fruit.

Scab-Free Pears.

The following synopsis of a pear-spraying experiment of the Vermont Experiment station is a testimonial to the use of the spraying machine on pears:

"All the sprayed trees (of the previous year) were easily recognized by the cleaner and brighter color of the bark. The buds started earlier and more vigorously. Trees were sprayed four or five times with results as follows: Ninety-nine per cent. perfect scab-free fruit; only one scabby pear in six barrels where trees were sprayed five times, and but four in two barrels where the trees were sprayed four times. Practically every pear on unsprayed trees was scabby, 19 per cent. worthless for marketing and 81 per cent. inferior to the sprayed fruit. The sprayed pears were valued in New York at \$2.25 the best of the unsprayed fruit at \$1.75 a barrel.

Fruit Bud Forming.

Often the question is asked in what time of the year do such and such trees and vines form fruit buds?

Strawberries develop fruit buds in fall for the next year's crop. Raspberries, blackberries, grapes and almost all of what are called small fruit form fruit buds in spring. Apple trees and almost all other trees form fruit buds in the fall, mostly during the months of July, August and September, owing to the season. In dry weather they will form buds earlier and often, in case of wet weather change fruit buds, when not fully developed, into leaf buds.

If trees are injured by rabbits, mice, borers and by too deep plowing close to the trees, thus cutting many surface roots, their strength is checked and their vitality injured, which causes the tree to form too many fruit buds. A tree very badly injured may leaf out in the spring, bloom very full, and may half mature the fruit and die.

Illinois Fruits.

Pears have averaged \$1 per bushel; peaches \$1.25 per bushel; Damson plums \$2 per bushel, says "Rural World." Good apples bring almost any price the grower sees fit to ask excepting perhaps a certain market where at a certain time too much poor stock is offered. Berries have paid well all the way through. Grapes were a good crop and are selling for more this season than ordinarily. In the beginning of the season I advised the planting of tomatoes to help out the shortage of fruit. I find that this advice was not wrongly given, because, take it the season through, prices have been good and are getting better. We have had from ten to forty bushels daily and have found them well worth handling. One acre where strawberries were plowed up is just beginning to ripen. They consist of a selection from "Stone" by myself. The finest tomato I ever saw. The last I shipped brought (sold for) \$1.65 per bushel. In vegetables, the same as with fruits, we should at all times bear in mind that it costs less to produce the best than it does to grow an inferior article.

Horticultural Economy.

"Horticulture is affected more or less by nearly every science, and by nearly every art. Every walk in life is affected by the horticulture of the country, and in turn as we are

able to take advantage of the best of everything, we will be able to prosper. During some periods our greatest needs lie in the direction of better methods for controlling insects. At other times information on disease is needed most urgently. At one time we were in great need of information on fertilizers. It seems to me that what we are now needing most of all is information that will enable us to put our crops into the hands of the consumer at the least possible cost. We need a sort of horticultural political economy.

More About Michigan Peaches.

Michigan peach growers have practically no organization at all. It is a sort of free-for-all, go-as-you-please business. A limited number of growers at Benton Harbor formed an organization last season and put their peaches through a central packing house and I believe they have a few associations at other points in the belt, but most of the growers sell their fruit to buyers by the wagonload.

If the buyer is looking for the best class of fruit, as he generally is, he will examine and pass by a great many before he loads his car. One can find nearly all grades of peaches on the market at almost any time during the afternoon, ranging in price as I have seen it, from twenty-five cents to \$1.25 a bushel. The package in which the great bulk of this large crop was shipped was a round bushel basket. A small percentage of it was put up in six-basket crates or carriers and early in the season quite a good deal was shipped in an oblong basket, with a slatted top, holding about one-fifth of a bushel. Most buyers preferred the bushel basket and many would not buy peaches in any other style of package. No four-basket, flat crates or boxes were used there. Growers with large orchards such as Rolland Morrill and others loaded their own cars, sometimes selling on track at loading point and sometimes consigning. The system of marketing in Michigan, however, or rather the lack of system, is in my opinion a rather poor one and it is unsatisfactory from a buyer's standpoint. Buyers prefer to have the fruit inspected by a competent person, loaded into the cars, and then buy in car lots. I heard much severe criticism among buyers of the Michigan method of handling peaches.

Apple Prices Higher.

At Rochester, N. Y., the first sales of winter apples number one was \$1.50 per barrel. Later buyers offered \$1.75 per barrel, later on they offered \$2 per barrel for the first grade. The latest offer we have heard for the number one Baldwin was \$2.15 with a fair prospect that \$2.50 may be secured for good apples in western New York, but no one can tell positively. There appears to be a lighter crop of apples this year over the entire country than was supposed earlier in the season. The apple crop of Missouri is practically a failure.

Apples Fall on Snow.

A year ago when the annual October snowstorm fell upon Colorado and played more or less havoc with the apple crop, J. G. Todd, of the Red Apple ranch at Swallows in Pueblo county hit upon a novel plan which saved his entire crop, while the other growers in his neighborhood lost most of their fruit which had not been picked. Mr. Todd had three men at work picking apples on the day before the big storm came. That night eighteen inches of snow fell and the next morning the mercury had dropped below the freezing point. It would have required one hundred men to pick the apples off the trees that day. Mr. Todd instructed his men to shake all the apples off the trees into the snow and they were allowed to remain there until the thaw came. The snow acted as a cushion for the falling apples for they sank deep enough to be entirely covered and the snow further acted as a protection against the cold. When the snow had melted the apples were found in first-class condition, absolutely without bruise and ready to be placed in the boxes.

A new apple-picking device is being used by some in this section. It consists of a canvas tube about a foot in diameter and fifteen feet long. One end of the tube is fastened to the ladder where the picker stands and the other is placed in a barrel on the ground. When the picking is good, it is claimed that a man can fill a barrel or two without moving from his position on the ladder. A wooden plunger, which is regulated by a rope in the hands of the picker, prevents the apple from dropping the full length of the tube, and bruising.

Chicago buyers have contracted for some apples in Carlton at \$2.00 per barrel. This is a fair price all around.—Medina "Tribune."



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Aunt Hannah's Replies

A bachelor from Maine writes me that he is 58 years old and that the girl he loves is 38 years old. He has been attracted to this girl for 19 years. He has never asked the girl to marry him until recently when she replied that the subject of his conversation was disagreeable to her. The question is what shall the bachelor do?

Aunt Hannah's reply:—This letter reminds me of a reply made by an Irishman who was asked:

"How is it, Patrick, that you did not marry the beautiful and attractive girl whom you waited upon so long?"

Patrick's reply was as follows: "I have determined never to marry any girl who refuses to marry me."

There is not much use in worrying over or bothering with, the young woman who has refused to marry you. The best thing to do is to look elsewhere for a wife. Should this girl change her mind and decided later that she thinks more of you than at first, she will probably give you a hint to that effect without any effort on your part.

How many beautiful and loving thoughts dear Aunt Hannah's replies bring to us.

With your permission I desire to thank you for your "spoken appreciation" and high estimation of womankind. You must be "one of God's gentlewomen." Were there more men like these "Bashful Lovers" the environments in many homes would be better, and there would be more happy women, many more heavenly homes on this planet and in consequence more happy men. Blessed indeed is the home where a loving wife from the fulness of her heart can look up to her husband and say "My king" and his answer in all sincerity "My queen." I omit the "good" for all are good innately. Without goodness there is no joy, no happiness. If there were more of the "Bashful Lover" husbands with their outspoken appreciations won by girls in college widow style there would be more happy homes, for unselfishness would predominate, love reign and there God is.—M. Edith Loucks, Lanark, Ill.

Broken Heart is distressed fearing that she has lost her lover owing to the fact that her maiden aunt restricts her as to dress, etc. This is the only reason she can give why the young man she loves, and who once seemed attracted to her, has left her broken hearted.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—There are thousands of young women who are suffering from the seeming neglect or the fickleness of young men. There are also thousands of young men who suffer from similar changes or fickleness on the part of the young women. Man is a fickle creature and some girls are afflicted with the same disorder. Since every young man who is passably good looking and respectable feels that he has the privilege of choosing from a large number of girls, as to which shall be his wife, no woman can feel certain that her lover will remain steadfast or that his attentions will lead to a happy marriage.

I know a man who in his younger days was honestly and earnestly in search of a wife, but who found only one after a search of 15 years, and after having formed a close acquaintance with fifty young women. He had hopes that possibly each one of these fifty might charm him sufficiently to induce him to ask her to become his wife, but such was not the case. Who can charge this young man with evil intentions, though the result of his conduct was doubtless disastrous to the welfare of many girls, each one of whom had hopes that she might be the one selected to be his wife. The lesson. Do not feel sure of your fish until you have landed it securely.

Aunt Hannah: I have been much interested in your column and the articles on marriage. I have a problem of my own. I have been accepting the company of a man not young for some two years. Some time ago he had some relatives come to town (relatives by marriage). We had an engagement to go somewhere and he telephoned me he could not come for me as he had to take his relatives. I told him I had made no other provision to go and was depending on him, so he said all right and came for me. We had an engagement to go to the carnival later in the week, but I never heard a word from him until Sunday when he came up. He took his meals on Sunday where we board. I answered him when he spoke to me and passed him things at the table as usual, as I sat next him, but when lunch was over went up and got



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my hat and went to church with another girl. Do you not think I was justified in being offended at his treatment of me? Had it been his mother or some real near relative it might have been different, but this was only his brother's wife, who is a widow. I have not seen him since.—Distressed.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: The best thing to do in all such cases as this is to ask for an explanation; or else to wait patiently for developments, rather than to take a revengeful course. Men are thoughtless. So are girls sometimes. I advise you and all others to be patient under such distressing circumstances.



A subscriber at Worcester, Mass., putting a new roof on his house.

Care of the Apple Orchard.

"My orchard ground is rolling, with a heavy clay subsoil, and it must be handled so as to avoid washing of the soil. For a few years I have been following the practice of turning a furrow to one row of trees, then reversing the next year, leaving a strip of land along the trees four to eight feet wide. It is hard to hire men to work an orchard entire without hurting the trees. This strip is seeded. I get plenty of tree growth. I have one orchard of twenty acres, trees fourteen to fifteen years old, and just beginning to bear, so I concluded the trees were growing too fast and seeded the orchard down one year with good results. Have had good success in boys working trees. Growers ought to learn to do their own grafting. Still if I was sure of getting trees true to name at the nurseries I would favor that plan. In top working the Ben Davis and Tolman Sweet make mighty good stock trees. Don't grow two-story trees. Give them a low head."

In discussing the talk Henry Smith said: "In growing Wagener's I should think it profitable to top graft and thin. I find that early apples are profitable and that it pays to spray." Mr. Post was asked regarding the Steele's Red, or Canada Red, and replied that while it was a good apple and seemed to do well in eastern Michigan that it did not seem to be adapted to this section.

A WAGON WITH GIFT OF \$500 PIANO WILL STOP AT SOME ONE'S DOOR SOON. WILL IT STOP AT YOUR DOOR? WHETHER IT WILL OR NOT DEPENDS ON YOURSELF. SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF HOW TO EARN MONEY FOR WORK NEAR YOUR HOME. WITH BIG GIFTS TO BEST WORKERS. GOOD PAY TO ALL. THE PIANO AND OTHER GIFTS ARE EXTRA. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A man without character and a type of thought of his own may appear to be many things, but in reality he is little more than nothing.—Sterling.

Poverty vs. Wealth.

Poverty is not the worst evil in the world, though, if we listened to the jeremiads of socialists and to the overstrained hypotheses of sociologists, we would be inclined to think that this poverty, which scares the timid and the small-souled, is literally a crime and the most unpardonable of crimes, says Le Causeur in "Post Express." We live in an age of abject and contemptible materialism. We have persuaded ourselves that everything can be bought and sold. So often has this been repeated that we believe it. Nothing of any essential or eternal value can be bought or sold. Can the wealthy consumptive buy a vigorous pair of lungs? Can the millionaire dying of heart disease buy a heart that is organically sound? Can the plain-looking rich woman buy the beauty of the poor work girl? She may, indeed, buy the services, but by spending her entire fortune the petticoated Midas cannot purchase this God-given beauty. Nor can the libertine buy moral integrity. He may, indeed, repent, but repentance costs no money. Honesty cannot be bought—let it once be sold and it is gone for ever!

And yet we are continually reminded by newspapers which whet the avarice of the masses that all the misery of the world is caused by the unequal distribution of wealth, as if the poor had no share in the blue sky, the circumambient air, panorama of nature, the freedom of spirit which no tyrant, no plutocrat can destroy!

If I am rich, I am poor,
For like an ass whose back with ingots bows,
I bear my heavy burden to the tomb,
And that unpacks me.

It is easy to enjoy. Nature has provided for us all a sense of loveliness. The encircling "canopy of heaven" is not for the rich. The green fields, the murmuring rivulets, the towering mountains, are the possession of us poor folk just as much as of these millionaires! The plutocrat may build a lordly mansion. Can I not gaze upon it with an admiration which he does not feel? But there are compensations for us all. If we only realize that the noblest ambition is that of serving humanity, and that so far as "creature comforts" are concerned, we are wise in being content with little, we have laid the foundation of that ideal Palace which is the only earthly Paradise "A mere dream!" you will say. No! This is the true philosophy—the philosophy that conquers worldliness and makes us the Master of Life!

Too late! Too late! It never is too late Till the tired heart has ceased to palpitate.

So wrote Longfellow when he was seventy years old.

If you are poor, do not grudge the millionaire his painful load of wealth. One day he must die, and he cannot carry it with to the grave.

A few years ago John D. Rockefeller offered a million dollars for a good stomach, but nobody could fix up one for him so he went after it himself, has secured it and saved his million. He got a new stomach by simple diet and much outdoor exercise. We often hear when a man is sick that it is too bad he is not rich so that he could have proper care. But the proper thing nine times out of ten is outdoor exercise, something which every poor man can have.

The Argentine republic contains more horses than any other country, the proportion being about 112 to every 100 of the population.

VIRGINIA HOMES

If you are interested in Virginia, send 25c for one year's subscription to the **Virginia Farmer** and you will learn what is going on in the southern section of the state.

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HOME OF HORACE HYDE, ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.

American Cultivator Notes.

New Hampshire Peach Orchards.—While New Hampshire is not considered a peach state, there are several large and profitable orchards in the southern and eastern parts of the state. From the Melendy orchard, near Wilton, shipments have been made at the rate of a carload a day. The Parker and Chase orchards in the same vicinity also send large shipments. The quality of these New Hampshire peaches seems to be equal to any, and the somewhat sheltered locations seems to enable the trees to endure the low winter temperatures.

Japan Insect Kills Gypsy Moths.—One of the most promising enemies of the gypsy moth is a small parasite brought from Japan. This little insect lays its eggs on the caterpillars. The young hatch and burrow into the caterpillar, soon causing its death. The young insects then attack other caterpillars in the same way, destroying large numbers. According to Secretary Kirkland, the Japanese insect seems to be firmly established and promises good results by another season. In Japan the gypsy moth is successfully held in check by the parasite, and it is not too much to hope that it will do as well in this country.

Pomace as Fertilizer.—W. O. S., Franklin county, Mass.: Apple pomace is seldom used as a fertilizer and there is no information at hand of its practical value. It contains about four pounds each of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and two and one-half pounds of potash to the ton, which would give a value of something like \$1 per ton if these materials are available for the plant. It might be tried as a mulching material for young apple trees, assuming that there is no good way to use it as a stock food.

CONNECTICUT FARM NOTES.

The great peach section of this state seems to be about the region of Glastonbury, Middletown and Portland near the Connecticut river. But the topography and soil of this section are not just like that of the up-river valley in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but more of a rolling surface and gravelly soil. The crop has been a good one and is about all harvested. The banner orchard of the state is that of C. E. Lyman, near Middletown, who is reported to have picked forty thousand baskets this season. And the Hale orchards at South Glastonbury will show a total of nearly thirty thousand baskets. At East Portland I noticed that the smaller orchard of L. Payne & Son looked to be in fine, healthy order. They still had a few hundred baskets on the trees of the "Wonderful" variety which is some two weeks later than the Crawford and a good canning peach, though not wonderful as a table peach uncanned. But as it prolongs the season of harvesting it may be a good variety to set with earlier sorts. —H. M. Porter, Portland, Ct.

THE FARM ORCHARD

The first thing one should do is to locate properly, considering site, soil and market. The nearer to a market or to two markets the better off one is.

First, consider site or the lay of the land shall be sloping or level, or low land or high? Generally, rolling or sloping land, since it has better natural drainage, for soil saturated with moisture will not grow fruit; trees will not stand wet feet. Two weeks ago I was in an orchard that was sloping, but rocks were near the surface and they made little plates or saucers. The trees were often set in these pockets and would go into the winter with the roots saturated with moisture which caused them to winter

kill; so sloping land is not always well drained.

If the land is high it is apt to be well drained or well aired. When you don't get a good circulation of air there is apt to be trouble. On hillsides you get a natural air drainage. On low land cold air settles. For sanitary reasons, trees should be planted on rolling or sloping land. The apple will grow most anywhere, but has its preference. Strong, clayey loam or gravelly clay loam is ideal for good, strong wood growth which it will give fruit. The clayey soil that will crack open in dry weather is not good. Brakes, moss and lichens indicate acidity but although the land may be put in good condition, you are better off if it is naturally so.

APPLE NEWS AND NOTES

Prices paid for apples in western New York show quite a range. Reported sales are from \$1.50 to \$2.50, the higher quotation being for choicer varieties of choice lots. Many of the buyers are still talking \$1.50 per barrel or less, but growers in general insist upon \$2 and are getting it in many instances for number ones at the shipping stations. Some sales of number twos are reported around \$1.25. The boldest buying appears to come from western agents who are securing choice New York apples for western markets. There are very few first-class apples in the middle west this year. A few buyers are looking for apples in the producing sections of northern New England. Prices seem fully up to the level in western New York state, the range being now for sales reported \$2 to \$2.50 packed at the shipping station. These prices do not apply to crops of unusual excellence for which special prices are obtained, but are for regular number one stock.

A large export trade in Canadian apples is looked for this year. Already good sized shipments have gone forward to London and Liverpool. Prices so far have been good, but at present rate of shipment cannot fail to go lower.

Although the apple crop in Germany is a good one it is thought that there will be a moderate demand for American fruit. The American system of packing has been criticised by German reporters, who complain of poor sorting and insecure packing in barrels. Hard times have been felt in Germany as in other parts of Europe, and the buying power will be somewhat lessened.

GRAPES.

The grape can be cultivated successfully in all parts of the state, although probably it will succeed better in the warmer portions. It prefers a gravelly or even a stony soil, considerable elevation, and a sunny, warm slope. We prefer to run the trellises east and west, because in that way the vines get the benefit of the sunlight. There are a good many different methods of pruning, which are very interesting. If any one good system is followed, however, it is enough. These systems of pruning cannot be described in a short article, but can be acquired best by observation. If one has an opportunity to go into a vineyard properly managed, and see the thing done once by a man who understands it, it will seem a simple matter ever afterward. The best varieties for this section are those which ripen the fruit early. The late varieties do not ripen well in this latitude. The following list does not by any means include all the good grapes for home growing but does include the most popular. Concord, Worden, Green Mountain, Brighton.

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PAID FOR

I will sell you a Texas farm in the greatest coming fruit section of this country, that, properly handled, should easily bring you an income of \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year. And I will sell it to you for \$10 down and \$10 per month till paid for.

If you are a home-seeker or investor, investigate my offer at once. On our land you can raise fruit—peaches, pears, apricots, quinces and grapes. Pears produce as high as \$100 per tree; tomatoes, \$600 for less than half an acre; \$700 worth of wine from an acre.

Improved farms 2-3 miles from us cannot be bought for less than \$100 to \$700 per acre—land no better than ours, except that it is under cultivation.

SEND FOR OUR BIG FREE BOOK AND GUARANTEE

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE ON TEXAS LAND

It will tell you all about our land and show you by illustration exactly what is being done here. Our tract is divided into 10-acre farms; 1-2 miles from Del Rio (pop. 8,000) on main line of the Southern Pacific railroad; splendid market facilities, an ideal climate and the finest water in the world. Remember, a positive guarantee goes with every farm we sell, and a deed is delivered when all payments are made.

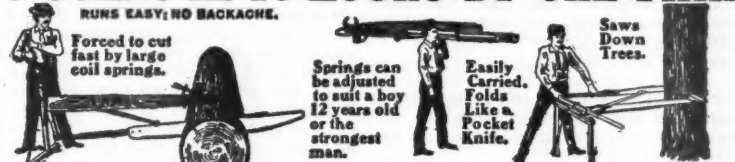
That it is a good investment the following letter from one of our purchasers will testify. Read it.

To Whom It May Concern: In June, 1907, I received the literature of the Security Land Company. The proposition looked so good to me that I bought ten acres. After paying twelve payments and having never seen the land, I sent a Mr. Tuhey of the Tuhey Canning Co., Muncie, Ind., to look at my purchase. His report was so flattering that I bought the second ten acres. Paid cash for both tracts and received my deed. ELLI FOORMAN.

Many purchasers are now moving on our land, which is under rapid development and selling fast. Do not wait, but send for our Big Book on Texas today.

BERNARD BROWN, SECURITY LAND COMPANY,
131 GARFIELD AVENUE, DEL RIO, TEXAS

9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN



With our Folding Sawing Machine. Saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 55, 6, 6 1/2 or 7 ft. long. Champion, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. Send for Free Circular showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order secure special price.

FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 168-164 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois

I Must Absolutely Prove That
10 Acres of Irrigated Land
Can be Made to Earn Over **\$100.00 a Month** For You

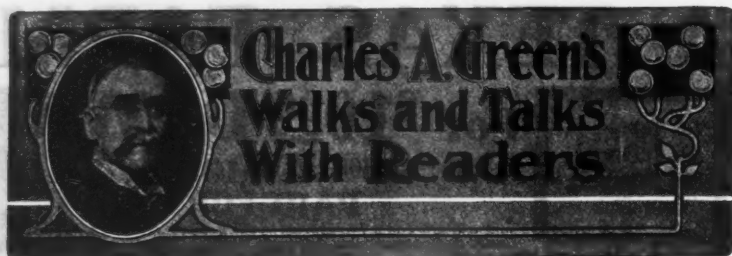
I Will Sell it to You for \$3.00 a Week

Any one who is familiar with the results from Texas Irrigated Land will tell you that the safest, surest way to gain a large and permanent income from a small outlay is to get hold of a few acres of Texas Irrigated Land. But, heretofore, it has required some capital—at least a few hundred dollars—and it has been necessary for the purchaser to go and live on the land and develop it. Now, my company makes it possible for you to get ten acres of the finest Texas Irrigated Land, all under cultivation, income property from the very beginning, if you can save \$3.00 a week. You can go and live on it—absolutely assured of an independent living from it alone. If arrangements will be made to have it cultivated for you for a small share of the crops. Now I can and will prove all this from the highest authorities in the land. All you have to do is—write to me and say, "Prove to me that ten acres of your Texas Irrigated Land can be made to produce an income of from \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year." I have the proof, so read what my company will do for you.

New Safe Land Plan
I will deliver at once to the Citizen's State Bank of Barstow, Texas, a Warranty Deed to ten acres of the land of the Pecos Valley Land and Irrigation Company as per the subdivision of the Company's property made by John Wilson and filed for record with the County Clerk of Ward County, Texas. I will deliver at once to you, one of our Secured Land Contracts for the Warranty Deed at the Bank—on the contract appears a certificate signed by an Officer of the Bank and certifying that the Bank has your deed and will deliver it to you according to the terms of your Secured Land Contract. The Bank acts as an independent agent for both of us—to guarantee fair play. You must pay \$3.00 a week, or at the rate of \$3.00 a week in monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual payments. But you can pay as much faster as you like. At the end of each year—if you take more than a year to complete your payments—you will be credited with 5 per cent per annum on the amount you have paid down and \$3 a week paid regularly, and the interest credits, will mature your Contract in a little over two and three-fourths years. If you can pay your Contract by paying the same total amount, \$483, in a day, a month, six months, a year, or in any less time than 2 3/4 years, and whenever your regular receipts and your interest allowance credit receipts total \$483, all you have to do is get your land is to take or send your receipts and your contract to the Citizen's State Bank at Barstow, Texas, together with twenty-eight vendor lien notes each for \$39, payable one every three months for seven years. The Bank will then give you your Warranty Deed to the land, which, according to the Contract and the Deed, must be fully irrigated and all under cultivation. Remember this is ten acres of land which I must first prove is capable of producing an income of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year. You get this land for \$483, which you can pay in less than three years—\$15 down and \$3 a week—and you

Safeguarded
The Bank will deliver your deed direct to you when your \$3.00 a week and interest credits total \$483.00. It Doesn't Take Long

by many to be even better—variety for variety—than those raised in Southern California. And we are 1,500 miles nearer the great Eastern market. But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income in less than three years if you can possibly save \$3 a week. I have promised to submit the proof. All you have to do is write for it. Will you do that today. If you can't commence right away! I want the address of every man or woman who is willing to save \$3 a week if I can prove that the result will be financial independence in less than three years. There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from the wage-earners. I have worked for fifteen years to develop this irrigation system and this community. It would be gratifying to me to have those who most need it reap the benefits of my labors. It will be more convenient for you to address me at St. Louis, and I am equipped there to best answer you. **GEORGE E. BARSTOW, President** Pecos Valley Land and Irrigation Co., of Barstow, Tex., 654 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1908.

A lie is not a lie if you think you are telling the truth.

Whether life is worth living depends upon how you are living.

Most men suffer for their sins during the present life, in the present world.

Predictions regarding the weather, the crops or financial affairs cost nothing, and are worth all they cost.

It is not safe to judge a man or woman by acts and conversations at dinner parties or church socials.

It is unwise to think that the big man, the great man, makes no mistakes. The bigger the man the bigger his mistakes.

Acknowledge the fact when you have done wrong. Confession is good for the soul even though you confess only to yourself.

The best time to do things is now, at once, but the man who works in this way may not live quite so long as the lazy man.

Making money by growing fine fruit is better than finding money on the sidewalk, for the mental and physical exercise you get in fruit growing is desirable.

The fascination of fishing rests largely in the imagination. We imagine that there are fish near our hooks. If we knew the fact that there were no fish within a quarter of a mile, there would be no fun in sitting in the hot sun waiting for a bite.

Herbaceous Paeonies.—The Paeony should be planted in the fall. Thus planted it will be established in its new home when spring opens and will begin immediate growth; yet this beautiful blossoming plant is so hardy and tenacious of life that it will thrive if planted in the spring but not so well as when planted in the fall. Any one can succeed with the paeony. It is considered one of the most beautiful and showy of ornamental plants exceeding in its beautiful colors the marvelous Rhododendron. If you want to make a floral show exceeding anything in your locality set out a large bed of paeonies. People will come for miles to see this bed.

The old fashioned paeony, those that grew in the gardens of our fathers and grandfathers are still admired. But there have been great improvements in this noble flower during the past few years. We know of fragrant paeonies and those with other peculiarities which would have been out of the question ten years ago.

Once planted the paeony will continue to bloom for a life time, but after it has blossomed in one position for ten or fifteen years it is well to dig up the entire plant, carefully separate the crown or rosette and re-plant them, thus making of one large plant five or ten suitable for transplanting. Not only is the bloom of the paeony of great beauty and brilliancy but the foliage is so luxuriant it is itself attractive.

Two Long Keepers.—Elberta peach is remarkable above all other varieties in its keeping qualifications. I have kept a basket of ripe Elbertas for a week in an ordinary room in my house after which none of the peaches were rotten. If the Elbertas are picked when they are quite hard it is possible to keep them in the house for two weeks without rotting. This is a remarkable qualification for a market peach and when we consider that Elberta, in addition to its keeping qualities, has a tough skin, we must place it at the head of the list as a market and shipping peach. At the same time we must concede that its quality is not quite as good as the Crawford, but there are few who are judges enough of fruit to detect this fact.

Another good keeping fruit is Thanksgiving plum. This name Thanksgiving has deterred some people from planting it, since they have an idea that Thanksgiving time is too late for any plum. The fact is that Thanksgiving plum is ready

to pick and market October 1st or earlier, but it is such a long keeper, it may be kept until Thanksgiving or even later, which is a remarkable qualification for any plum. Thanksgiving plum is of high quality. When this plum is better known, it will be in great demand for fall market and home use. It is full of sugar. It seems to preserve itself. I have seen plums lying upon the shelf in a warmish room looking just like dried prunes after they have remained there for a month or two.

Paint Kitchen Walls.—Never paper the kitchen, nor whitewash nor kalsomine it. The only decoration for the kitchen wall or bath room wall is oil paint. Some use paper or water colors on kitchen or bath room walls, thinking it is cheaper, but in fact, oil painting costs but little, since one gallon of oil paint will cover 600 square feet of surface. My man has just painted my large kitchen, both walls and ceiling, and it required only one gallon of paint for one coat. In order to keep the kitchen wall nice and fresh it should be painted each year with one coat of paint. This kills all the germs of disease that may have become attached to the walls, thus purifying and beautifying the walls at one stroke.

If you are painting your kitchen walls for the first time it is necessary to first apply to the walls a coat of sizing to prevent the oil paint from soaking into the plaster. This sizing is simply common carpenters' glue dissolved in water and made about as thick as thin cream.

CARE OF MEN'S CLOTHING.

"How young and spruce Jones looks to-night," I remarked to a friend.

"Yes, and it is all owing to the fact that he is wearing a new suit of clothes," was the reply.

"There are few who realize how much better a suit of clothes looks freshly pressed. An old suit of clothes when pressed and creased, looks almost like new. Well dressed city men pay \$18 per year to have their suits pressed every week or two which makes a vast difference in their personal appearance. Jones is a careless man with his clothes. Tomorrow he will be cleaning the horse or washing his wagon with this new suit on. At the end of a week the new suit will look as old as the old ones, all wrinkled and mussed."

"How is it that some men keep their clothes in so much better shape than others?" I remarked.

"Most men have never been trained to care for their clothes. I have served in the German army. Every man in this army is disciplined. That is he is compelled to take good care of his clothing. Every soldier is taught how to don his trousers so as not to mop the floor with each leg, as most people do in putting on trousers. In the army I was taught to take hold of the bottom of one trouser leg and draw the bottom up to the waist before putting on. Then I was taught to take hold of the bottom of the other trouser's leg and draw that up to the waist with the other hand; then in putting my foot into the first leg of the trousers I carefully released that trouser leg. I practiced the same method with my left foot and thus donned my trousers without allowing them to touch the floor. I was taught and compelled by the army officers to place my coat on a steel frame supporter each night, together with my vest, and to hang my trousers so that they would not lie wrinkled all night. With such care as I have mentioned new clothes will look nice and fresh twice the length of time that they would if carelessly thrown down or hung up each night. When I am restricted in regard to a clothes room I hang a line across my sleeping room on which to support my clothes in good shape."

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD TRAVELS UNANNOUNCED.

In old times kings were wont to drop their crowns and the burdens of a ruler and wander about mingling with their fellow men disguised in every day garments. It is said that John D. Rockefeller, our wealthiest man, delights in taking similar excursions to the country in his automobile. People get tired of being made much of by relatives, friends and chance acquaintances. Most men

desire quiet lives and do not care to be bothered with the attentions of other people. Consider for a moment how disagreeable it would be if on entering a hotel ten or twenty men should rush up to you and demand your attention for thirty or sixty minutes. Any person would get tired of such receptions as this continually.

I can imagine John D. Rockefeller calling to his chauffeur to stop the automobile while the great millionaire pauses to converse with a farmer or fruit grower by the wayside. The famous man is dressed in a plain checked suit, covered with a duster; his head is covered with a plain cap. In this plain dress no one would take him for anything out of the ordinary.

"How is the fruit crop?" I can imagine the millionaire asking the owner of the farm.

"I have just shipped three carloads of peaches and have several more carloads to gather," replies the fruit grower.

"Is there money in growing peaches?" "Yes, if you plant the right kind and give the orchard cultivation, and have some knowledge of the habits of the peach tree."

"What kinds pay you best?" "My best early peach is Greensboro and Champion, but we do not plant very many early peaches as the market is very well supplied with early peaches from the south. Our best crop is Early Crawford, Late Crawford and Niagara. Our hardest peach is the Crosby, which is of superior quality but not of large size."

"Do you grow the Elberta peach?" "Yes, we plant more Elbertas than any other variety."

"Are peaches a profitable crop with you?"

"Yes, I have a ten-acre orchard of pear trees mostly Bartlett, with some Kieffer. Half of the orchard is planted to standard and half to dwarfs."

"Which do you like best, the dwarfs or standard trees?" asked the millionaire.

"I get the finest fruit and the largest from the dwarf trees. These dwarf pear trees bear fruit quickest, but require more careful cultivation than the standard trees."

"How do apples pay in comparison to peaches and pears?"

"I would not attempt to run a fruit farm without a good apple orchard. Apples to the fruit grower are as staple as sugar to the grocer. Apples are always in demand, but good fruit must be grown in order to be sold at good paying prices. You look pretty tired and dusty. How did you find the roads?" the farmer asked of the stranger.

"The roads are dusty and rougher than they would be if we had been favored with rain," replied the stranger.

"I see your boy coming this way. Could I ask him to get me a glass of milk?" asked the stranger.

The boy started for the house, not far distant, and in a few moments returned and handed a glass of milk to the stranger, scarcely expecting any reward. After drinking the milk the stranger handed the boy a five dollar bill. Then the fruit grower opened his eyes and wondered who the strange man in the automobile might be, as he disappeared in the distance in a cloud of dust.

ABOUT MARKETING FRUITS.

The city of Rochester, N. Y., is surrounded on all sides by fertile farms which are productive of all garden and field crops. These farms yield an abundance of apples, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and other fruits, but I have realized for years that these farmers, who grow fruit in a small way, do not know how to sell their fruit to the best advantage.

I saw in the Rochester, N. Y., market yesterday an intelligent young man, the son of a wealthy city resident. He has a fruit farm six miles from our city. He had a two horse wagonload of fine apples and pears. His wagon box was covered with a rack which would hold two tiers of bushel boxes filled with fruit. He sold his load of beautiful fruit to a local commission house at a very low price.

This commission house was taking in large quantities of plums, pears and apples from small orchards in this locality. The plan of this commission house is to re-pack the fruit and send it on at once to various cities in this and the adjacent states where fruit is not grown as freely as it is around Rochester, N. Y. I do not doubt that this commission house often doubles on the money invested in the fruit it thus buys of these small orchardists. I know from actual experience that at Green's Fruit Farm we often sell our apples, pears and other similar fruits at markets over 100 to 500 miles distant, where fruit is scarce, at double the price which we could get for

the same fruits in the market of our own city, Rochester.

I often advise fruit growers to make the most of their home market, but this advice is intended more especially for the marketing of strawberries, and other similar small fruits, and not to apples, pears, plums and quinces, which can be so easily shipped.

At Green's Fruit Farm our small fruits are all sold near home from our own wagons, but all apples except winter apples and all pears, quinces and other similar fruits are barreled or boxed and shipped to a commission house of whose responsibility we have definite knowledge in other cities.

I am satisfied that these small orchardists about Rochester have no experience in shipping their fruits, and hardly know how to manage such shipping, or how to pack the fruit for shipping, thus they do not receive the high prices that they should receive.

Here is an indication that fruit growing is a business which requires more executive ability than ordinary farming. The fruit grower, in order to get the best prices, must know where is the best market for his fruit. It is a fact beyond question that the price for which fruit will sell in Boston may be double that at which the same fruit will sell at Rochester, N. Y., or that the fruit may sell at a much higher price in Cincinnati, than at Cleveland. The fruit grower in order to get the best prices should have knowledge of these facts, and should know where to sell his fruits in order to get the best prices.

HOW TO SELL THE APPLE CROP.

A lady subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower at Danville, Pa., states that her father died recently and that she has an orchard of 500 apple trees ten years old, bearing largely fine fruit such as Ben Davis, York Imperial, Northern Spy, King and Rambo. She asks how she can sell the fruit as she lacks experience.

C. A. Green's reply:—In almost every neighborhood where apple growing is a common industry, there are buyers coming around to buy the apples before or after they are picked. Some of these buyers undertake to pick and barrel the apples, but generally speaking the owner of the orchard picks the fruit and furnishes the barrels. If the fruit is carefully graded throwing out of the barrel all small and defective apples, such first class apples this year would sell for at least \$2.00 per barrel. If no such buyers present themselves, it would be necessary for you to correspond with a commission house in Philadelphia and learn what they will pay for the fruit. I will give you the address of a reliable commission house. You should not send fruit to an unknown commission house, as money is often lost by sending in that way.

The apple barrels will cost you from 35 cents to 40 cents each. They must be new and clean barrels. After sorting the apples they must be pressed in firmly with a head and a pressing device for if they rattle or loosen in shipment so as to rattle they will not arrive at their destination in good shape. In order to make apples firm in the barrel, they are rounded up at the top of the barrel, that is the barrel is made more than level full. The apples are shaken, down as fast as they are put in the barrel so as to occupy as little space as possible. Then the head is placed on the top of the barrel and with a pressing device the apples are pressed down firmly, and the head is placed in position, after which the hoops are put on again and the head is nailed in at both ends.

Green Grapes.—On September 15th I saw a load of beautiful Niagara grapes in the Rochester market. I knew that it was early for the Niagara grape to be fully ripe, but since the season was in advance of others at least ten days, I bought a basket. I found the grapes not fully matured. This fact discouraged me from buying more Niagara grapes, at least until late in the season.

I am satisfied that great injury is done grape growers by picking and marketing green grapes. People who buy a basket of such grapes are discouraged in buying more. If the buyer had received a basket of good, sweet, ripe grapes for his money, he would be almost certain to buy other baskets.

Black and red grapes show by their color when they are green, but white grapes, like Niagara, look tempting before they are fully ripe, thus large quantities of white grapes are marketed in green condition.

There are few fruits more delicious and healthful than ripe grapes. On the other hand there are few fruits that are so little to be desired and so injurious to the stomach and teeth as sour and green grapes. Green fruits not being wholesome, should be looked after by the pure food commissioner.

Thanksgiving.

For Green's Fruit Grower, by B. F. M. Sours.

O'er the hillsides, down the valleys,
Did the pretty dogwood grow.
Long ago had fled the Ice King,
And the treasures of the snow.
Roses came and roses vanished,
Dandelions longer bloomed,
And the days passed, till the summer
Is with all the past entombed.
Crimson leaves on hill and forest,
Blew away and left them bare;
And where all was youth and splendor
Now the bleak cold stems are there,
Just the memories of glory
That the vanished summer knew.
But, my pensive friend, now listen:
I will tell you what to do:
Backward look o'er all the glory;
Count to-day the blessings given;
Think of happiness and loved ones,
And return your thanks to Heaven.
This is rest; 'tis best to gather
All our gladness in a store.
Full of memories of pleasures,
Full of tales of happy lore.
"I remember, I remember,"—
Let your reverie begin—
"I remember joy and gladness,
Blossoms came, till gathered in
Were the beautiful dreams of springtime,
And we happy are as they;
So we sing our songs of praises,
On this glad Thanksgiving day."

Western New York Fruit Shipments.

Eastern publications are full of accounts of large shipments of fruit from California, while but little is made of the vast shipments from little townships in western New York.

Look for a moment at the shipment from the town of Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y.. Sixty-two carloads of Elberta peaches were shipped by one firm, each carload containing from 1,000 to 3,000 crates of peaches.

Another firm shipped 1,600 baskets of peaches making 19 carloads from this same village.

The Fruit Growers Association of Williamson shipped about 19 carloads of peaches and pears. One firm at this place shipped three cars of spinach, twelve cars of lettuce, seven cars of celery, ten cars of onions and five cars of barreled apples. Another firm has 30 cars of celery to ship.

In addition to the above, a large amount of fruit has been bought by local dealers and the canning factory, all of which are located at the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg station. One of these dealers said that more is done at this station than at any other two along the line. One hundred and ten cars of fruit were shipped last week, twenty-seven of them in a single day.

C. B. Hoagland has shipped ten cars of Bartlett pears and expects to handle about five cars of late pears and two of quinces. For three weeks his shipments of apples have averaged about three cars a day, which will continue until November or later.

The canning factory of K. M. Davies & Company pays yearly to the farmers about \$60,000. The factory employs about one hundred hands and cans spinach, strawberries, cherries, raspberries, currants, plums, beans, peaches, pears, tomatoes, apples, quinces, squash and pumpkins. Its yearly output in cases is about 40,000. Peaches are pared with a machine, known as the California system that has a capacity of 1,000 bushels a day. A machine called a double seamer fastens the covers on the cans, making them air-tight without the use of solder. Sanitary cans are used altogether. Over two cars of sugar and syrup goods have been purchased this year for use in the factory. The yearly business amounts to about \$140,000.

F. W. Tassell is receiving about one hundred loads of pears and apples daily at his warehouse. He ships on an average three carloads a day, and the remainder of fruit is placed in his cold storage building.

Best Soil for Potting Plants.—Experienced florists prize highly soils made from fertile soil, piled high and mixed with layers of manure. When the soils and manure rot the whole pile is thoroughly mixed. To this is added about one-fourth bulk of sandy loam. This the florists claim makes a good potting material for plants which are to be kept in the house all winter.

Florists also take garden soil one-half and sand nearly one-half, mixing with this one-fourth bulk of pulverized charcoal, considering this good material for potting plants.

Others gather black mould from the woodlands. This is mostly made up of decayed leaves and roots. They take one-third part of muck, such as is found on swamp lands. To this is added pulverized charcoal, making a good potting soil.

Common soil, such as that taken from the field or garden, is not well calculated for potting plants. Plants will not succeed well in this soil, which has a tendency to compact and to become impervious to the air. If charcoal is added to this ordinary loam it will help much. Many people who do not understand potting plants simply take hard garden soil,

and this is one reason why they meet with such poor success.

As an illustration of what can be done by suitable cultivation, pruning and spraying, E. F. Stephens, Nebraska, has just picked 310 bushels of Grimes Golden apples, from a little less than two-fifths of an acre, or at the rate of 775 bushels of apples per acre. This again helps to illustrate that in Nebraska with suitable care, it is possible to grow fruit, even in very trying years like 1908.

An Orchard on the Ridge Road Near Rochester, N. Y.

Yesterday I had a ride through the fertile town of Webster, N. Y., riding several miles along the Ridge road and thence northerly towards the lake.

One of my companions was the veteran Mr. Billings, formerly supervisor of his town. Mr. Billings is now 85 years old, and yet is healthy, strong and active. He is managing a fruit evaporator, a nursery and several fruit farms.

He had just shipped two carloads of Elberta peaches from his peach orchards. The peach crop in Webster is not quite up to the average this year; yet, many carloads of fine peaches have gone out of Webster this year.

The Ridge road is a rift of land which was years ago the shore of Lake Ontario. The waters of the lake have receded until now the lake is from five to ten miles from this ridge road. I have never seen finer apples than those grown along this ridge, and on adjacent farms nearer the lake. This is certainly a favored spot for growing the apple, peach, grape and many of the other small fruits. If I were starting an orchard, I do not know of a locality where I would be better pleased to locate. The influence of Lake Ontario is felt here, the waters moderating the temperature, preventing early fall frosts, or late spring frosts, which in many localities destroy the fruit blossoms.

Mr. Billings is a great friend of the Bartlett pear. He says there is no pear that has given him so large profit as the Bartlett; he prefers the Bartlett as a standard tree.

Mr. Billings thinks highly of Elberta peach, though he has many Crawfords Early and Late, in his orchards. The varieties of apples most largely grown here are Baldwin, King, Spy, Greening, and Twenty-ounce.

One of the beautiful fruit farms located

on the Ridge road near the village of Webster, is that of J. C. Peet, who was for many years connected with Green's Fruit Grower. His numerous friends through the country will be pleased to learn of his success as a fruit grower and farmer as well as in managing the business affairs of the above publication.—C. A. Green.

A large number of the old orchards in this district are rapidly degenerating. Many, as the result of too little pruning, have grown long and straggling, interlacing at the tips, and with no bearing wood towards the center of the tree, says "Canadian Horticulturist." Having this form, it is impossible to spray economically, not only on account of the height of the bearing wood, but because the interlacing branches prevent the spraying apparatus from passing easily from tree to tree.

The question is frequently asked whether these old orchards can be renovated. In many cases they can. Where the trunk and limbs of the tree are sound there is no reason why a new growth should not be started on the lower portions of the limbs. This new growth can be induced by cutting back the ends of the lower limbs along with the thinning of the finer brush towards the outside of the tree. This would, of course, temporarily reduce the bearing area somewhat; nevertheless, the result in the end would be beneficial. The bearing area is seldom too large, but it is unevenly distributed over the whole tree. Usually, in these old trees, it is confined to the tips of the limbs where the fruit spurs are much too crowded. The effect of thinning the finer brush, and cutting back the larger limbs moderately, would be to induce the growth of suckers or water sprouts on the naked limbs towards the center. One or more of these may be selected on each limb, and so pruned as to fill up the vacant space in the center of the tree.

For the lovers of that staple fruit, the apple, there is welcome news in the announcement that this year promises to be a banner one in the orchards. New York shippers estimate that the season will furnish the largest supply, at the lowest prices, that the public has seen in several years.—Palmyra "Courier."

In apples, New York leads the world and this county, Monroe, leads all other counties in the state.—Webster "Herald."

Orcharding in Washington.

Reports from the various counties just compiled by F. A. Huntley, state horticultural commissioner, show that Washington had 9,184,366 bearing fruit trees in 101,707 acres of commercial orchards at the close of 1907, says "Country Gentleman." Twenty-five thousand acres have been added since the spring of 1906, and it is expected that more than 1,000,000 trees will be set out before the end of this year. The value of a full crop of fruit is estimated to reach from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

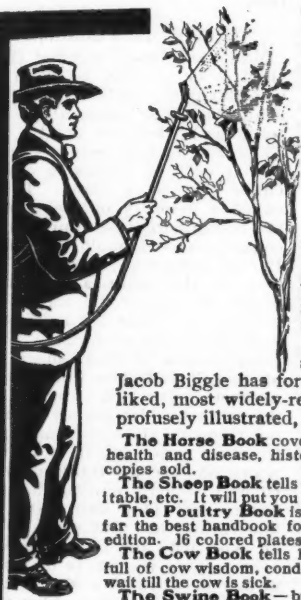
The state has within its boundaries 5,337,094 apple trees, 857,892 pear trees, 1,392,760 peach trees, 557,674 cherry trees and 1,044,946 plum and prune trees, besides 133,883 apricot, quince, nectarine, almond and English walnut trees not enumerated in the foregoing statistics. This is a gain of 3,977,614 trees since the report given out in March, 1907, and an increase of 64,083 trees of the last-named varieties.

Yakima county heads the list with 1,795,689 apple trees, Chelan county is second with 717,324, and Spokane county is third with 459,937. Yakima county also leads in pears, peaches and cherries, the total acreage devoted to the four fruits being 34,885, and 192 acres in plums and prunes, while Chelan county has 7,032 acres devoted to the six fruits. Spokane county has 7,388 acres in fruit trees, including all the varieties named.

Making Rough Land Valuable.

"Rural Life" knows a Vermont farmer who began twelve years ago the planting of an apple orchard on a piece of rough ridge land. He now has nearly thirteen hundred trees, many in bearing, and will soon be receiving large returns from land which, when he began, had little value. The ground is too uneven to plow and he is using it as a pasture for sheep. The trees are systematically sprayed and each year fertilized with a peck of hard wood ashes to a tree. This Vermont farmer is planting more trees every year and in time will have a large orchard.

A hundred thousand such farmers located on eastern farms would make New England the leading apple producing section of America. She has the soil and the climate. All that is needed is the magic touch of the intelligent orchardist.



What Would You Do?

If Insects Killed Your Trees?
If Your Hens Stopped Laying?
If Your Horse Got the Colic?

These are but a few of a thousand problems that may arise any day and cause you loss, trouble and expense. Do you know how to solve them all? Jacob Biggle tells you in his handy Farm Library and gives you, besides, a host of other useful facts and pointers that every person on the farm should know. His books—in ten in all—are a treasury of reliable information based on practical, every day experience, not on theory. Each of the books covers its subject exhaustively—authoritatively—and is written in a delightfully readable and interesting style.

Jacob Biggle has for 30 years been a constant contributor to the Farm Journal, and like this best-liked, most widely-read American Farm Paper, his books are concise, comprehensive, up-to-date, profusely illustrated, four of them with handsome colored plates.

The Horse Book covers the subject thoroughly—health and disease, history, training, care. 55,000 copies sold.

The Sheep Book tells which breeds are most profitable, etc. It will put you right on the sheep question.

The Poultry Book is tremendously popular—by far the best handbook for the farmer's flock. 6th edition. 16 colored plates.

The Cow Book tells how to make dairying pay; full of cow wisdom, condensed and accurate. Don't wait till the cow is sick.

The Swine Book—breeding, feeding, fattening

and marketing with chapters on the diseases. The whole story—The Orchard Book is crowded with new fruit facts and fine illustrations. By an expert. 20 fine colored plates.

The Garden Book tells how the author made money in the business—a remarkable record.

The other books are like these—stuffed to bursting with facts, advice and practical ideas.

The Berry Book, Pet Book and Health Book are fine, every one. Each book is a handy size to slip into the pocket and consult during day's work. They cost only 50 cents per volume, postpaid; \$5.00 for the set of ten.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

The regular price of the Biggle Books is 50 cents each, \$5 for the complete library. The subscription price to the Farm Journal is 75 cents for 5 years. For a limited time you can get one of these books and a 5-years' subscription to the Farm Journal for \$1, also an opportunity to secure the other 9 volumes of the Biggle Library—Free of Charge.

THE FARM JOURNAL contains more helpful money-making suggestions for the farmer and his family than any other farm paper published. That is why it has so many readers—more than any other farm paper in America and more than all other farm papers of foreign countries combined.

Mrs. Ollie C. Krieder, Jamestown, Pa., wrote us that the information secured from the Farm Journal helped her to make in clear cash \$137.

Thousands of our subscribers voluntarily write and tell us how they have made money from reading the Farm Journal. Following are a few of the bright, timely and interesting articles that will help our readers get more profit and pleasure out of their farms this year. These all appear in the November issue, but every other issue is equally full of good things. *High Farming at Elmwood—Saving the Potato Crop. Money in Hogs—How to Get It Out of Them. The Farm Horse in Cold Weather. Raising Pigeons for Profit. Law for the Farmer. Troublesome Insects—the Way to Deal With Them. Keeping Farm Accounts. A Woman Luther Burbank. Farmer's Problems—How to Solve Them. How to Be Happy Though Unmarried—Prize Article. Family Doctor—Report of Tuberculosis Congress. Diversions for Young Folks—Games.*

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Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

Keep Sweet.

Don't be foolish and get sour when things don't just come your way—
Don't you be a pampered baby and declare, "Now I won't play!"
Just go grinning on and bear it;
Have you heartache? Millions share it;
If you earn a crown, you'll wear it—
Keep sweet.

Don't go handing out your troubles to your busy fellow men—
If you whine around they'll try to keep from meeting you again—
Don't declare the world's "agin" you,
Don't let pessimism win you,
Prove there's lots of good stuff in you—
Keep sweet.

If your dearest hopes seem blighted and despair looms into view,
Set your jaw and whisper grimly, "Though they're false, yet I'll be true."
Never let your heart grow bitter;
With your ear to Hope's transmitter,
Hear Love's songbirds bravely twitter,
"Keep sweet."

Bless your heart, this world's a good one and will always help a man,
Hate, misanthropy and malice have no place in Nature's plan.
Help your brother there who's sighing,
Keep his flag of courage flying;
Help him try—'twill keep you trying—
Keep sweet.

—Baltimore "American."

Is Woman Progressing?

By the Editor.

Yes, woman is progressing. In spite of the restraints placed upon womankind, she is making great progress. Think of the trials of woman not only in the present age, but in past ages, when she was considered almost as a beast of burden. We see how the American Indian treats woman. Such treatment was the common experience for past ages. Women then did the drudgery and men did the hunting, fishing and loafing.

Women have not progressed to their present high position by the help of mankind. They have elevated themselves by proving themselves worthy and by standing for their rights and privileges. God never made woman to occupy a secondary position in life. She is man's superior in many things. She is man's inferior in physical strength, hence her long subjection and humiliation.

Will the women of the future vote? Yes, she certainly will vote in the years to come. Why should not woman vote? If she owns property as many women do, why should she not have a voice in government the same as men? If she has no property why hasn't she as good a right to vote as men who have no property? At present the vagabond tramp may be able to cast his vote for the president of the United States whereas the most highly educated woman and high talented woman may be deprived of her vote. This is not fair and men must concede the fact.

Look at the hundreds of thousands of years in which there have been no women physicians. Men would not allow women doctors if they could help it; but they cannot help it, therefore now our wives and daughters can be treated by members of their own sex.

There was a time when woman would not be admitted to our colleges, but even this bar to the progress of womankind is being set aside, and girls are being admitted to the best colleges of the land. There are now women lawyers. But think of the thousands of years it has required to bring about these reforms.

What do men do with their money? Most of it they spend on women. Take woman off the shopping streets, and the marts of the world would close tomorrow. Most of the money of the world goes to my lady for her adornment, her ease, her comfort, her beautifying, her indulgences. Take women out of the world—just supposing the case, not too seriously, and not longer than a minute—and all the earth's palaces would come down. The entire commercial life of the world would be changed. There would be no civilization as we know it now. The wildernesses of the world would arise again.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Chicken a la Creme.—Three ounces of chopped cooked chicken, three ounces of chopped cooked ham, four chopped canned mushrooms, seasoning of salt, pepper and cayenne, one-half teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one gill of whipping cream and some green salad.

Whip up the cream stiffly, then add the chicken, ham, mushrooms, parsley, and seasonings. Mix well together, pile in the center of a dainty dish and garnish with a border of salad. Sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the top.

Curried Chicken.—One chicken, two tablespoonfuls of curry powder, three tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one medium sized onion, one dessertspoonful of sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one gill of milk, and one gill of gravy or stock, and some plain boiled rice.

Joint the chicken neatly and fry a light brown color in the butter; remove from the pan and fry the onion sliced, add the curry powder, cocoanut, sugar, salt, milk, and gravy; put back the chicken and simmer for half an hour; a fowl will take one hour, add the lemon juice, and serve with a dish of plain boiled rice.

Chicken Souffle.—One pound of chicken meat, one gill of thick cream, two ounces of butter, one small truffle, one gill of Bechamel sauce, three eggs, salt, pepper and grated nutmeg to taste, one-half pint of white sauce.

Free the chicken from all skin and gristle, cut it up very small and pound in a mortar till quite smooth; add gradually the butter, the yolks of three eggs and the white of one egg, also the cold Bechamel sauce, add the seasonings. Whip up the two remaining whites of eggs to a stiff froth; beat up the cream a little, and mix both carefully to the forcement. Decorate the bottom of a well-buttered plain or timbale mold with the preparation, and steam gently for about an hour. Unmold and serve at once with the hot white sauce.

Apple Butter.

This may be made of sweet or sour apples, or half and half. Boil a gallon of fresh cider down to one-half of its original bulk. Quarter the apples, peel and core and cut in small pieces. Put into the boiling cider as many of the apples as can cook at a time without burning. When the apples are soft, skim out, add more and so on until all are cooked. Then mash as soft as possible, put all together again in the cider and simmer gently until about half their original bulk and as thick as marmalade. Stir often with a smooth wooden spoon or flat stick, taking a great deal of pains not to let the "batter" stick on the bottom. It is the part of wisdom to keep one of the asbestos mats under the kettle during the last hour or two. Turn into small stone crocks, and keep in a cool, dry place. If you wish the apple butter to have a spicy flavor allow one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice to each gallon of the sauce, putting in when nearly done. This simple sweet makes a good appetizer at breakfast and finds flavor with the children for their luncheons when spread on bread. An occasional variation is furnished by adding chopped butternut or walnut meats to the butter before spreading.

Useful Hints.

New lamp wicks, if boiled in vinegar and thoroughly dried before using, will not smell bad when burning.

To sharpen scissors cut them rapidly on the neck of a small glass bottle, or better still, on a ground-glass stopper. It trues the edges and makes them cut like new.

After starched garments have been ironed they should be hung in the sunshine to thoroughly dry, and that the sun may take away any yellow spots caused by too hot irons.

Needles and pins will never rust in a

cushion filled with coffee grounds. Pour the coffee from the grounds and rinse them in cold water. Let them dry thoroughly before using.

Stains on willow or wicker furniture may be readily washed off with hot water and soap, and when thoroughly dried in the sun the cleansed parts if shellacked with white will look just like the rest of the chair, table or settee. This treatment is only for the pieces that have a natural finish.

To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten to twelve pieces of rice. This will not come through the holes in the cover of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture; thus the salt is always dry and fine.

Green tomatoes fried with minced onion and curry powder in butter or fine drippings make a delicious vegetable dish. If curry powder is not liked, the fried green tomatoes are excellent without it.

For curried tomatoes, cook two or three slices of onion minced fine in a heaping tablespoonful of butter until they are a golden brown. Then add a level teaspoonful of curry powder and fry the sliced tomatoes in the mixture. Serve them around a mound of boiled rice.

Fried green apples are one of the favorite dishes with up-state folk as soon as the fruit first appears. Wash and slice the apples round and round and fry them with bacon. Some persons add an onion, also cut in rings, but it conceals the more delicate apple flavor. Curry lovers may season them lightly with curry.

Large apple-shaped tomatoes stuffed with green corn and baked make a delicious entree. Mix a few bread crumbs with the corn, which has been cut from the ears and chopped fine, season with bread crumbs and butter, salt and pepper and bake until the tomatoes are tender. To prepare the tomatoes, cut a slice from the top, and take out enough pulp to leave a shell. Do not remove so much that the walls of the cup will be too thin or that there will be no seasoning of the tomato. A corn grater that can be bought for 15 cents will remove the kernels from the ears in pulp and save time.

How Woman Infatuates Man.

Man has always insisted that woman shall be better than he is, says "American Magazine," or at any rate, that she shall limit her immoralities to such forms as he does not greatly disapprove. There has, in fact, been developed a particular code of morals to cover the peculiar case of woman. This may be called a morality of the person and of the bodily habits, as contrasted with the commercial and public morality of man. Purity, constancy, reserve, and devotion are the qualities in woman which please and flatter the jealous male; and woman has responded to these demands both really and seemingly. Without any consciousness of what she is doing (for all moral traditions fall in the general psychological region of habit), she acts in the manner which makes her most pleasing to men. She also constitutes herself the most strict censor of that morality which has become traditionally associated with woman, naively insists that her sisters shall play well within the game, and throws the first stone at any woman who bids for the favor of men by overstepping the limits of modesty. The means of attraction she employs are so highly elaborated, and her technique is so finished, that she is really more active in courtship than man. By dress, modesty, coquetry, indifference, and occasional boldness, and by 'lying low and letting the imagination of the male endow her with depth,' she plays at once on the protective instinct and the vanity of man, and infatuates him. He does the courting, but she controls the process.

The Morals of Unattached Women.

As long as woman is comfortably cared for by her family or by marriage, she is not likely to do anything rash, says "American Magazine," but an unattached woman has a tendency to become an adventuress—not so much on economic as on psychological grounds. Life is rarely so hard that a young woman cannot earn her bread; but she cannot always live and have the stimulations she craves. As long, however, as she remains with her people and is known to the whole community, she realizes that any infraction of its habits, any immodesty or immorality, will ruin her standing and her chance of marriage, and bring her into confusion. Consequently good behavior is a protective measure—instinctive, of course. But when she becomes detach-



"The Kodak on the Farm"

Is the title of a beautifully illustrated little book that has just come from the press. It contains a score of pictures that show how interesting the Kodak may be made in the country and it explains clearly the simplicity of the Kodak system of photography—the system that has done away with the dark-room and made picture taking easy for the amateur.

It shows something of the practical side of photography for the farmer, as well as telling by both pictures and text of the many delights that the camera offers to country people.

Ask your local dealer, or write to us for a free copy of "The Kodak on the Farm."

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ed from home and is removed not only from surveillance, but from the ordinary stimulation and interest afforded by social life and acquaintanceship, her restraints are likely to be relaxed.

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All Patterns 10 Cents Each

Transferring the design to the material is very simple. Directions:—Place the pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material is laid on a smooth surface and free from wrinkles. These designs can be worked in silk floss, French embroidery cotton or mercerized lustré thread.



No. 506—Combination of lace insertion, eyelet and outline embroidery, for shirt-waist.



No. 550—Wallachian centre-piece design, size 18 x 18 inches or 22 x 22 inches, border in solid and centre part in Wallachian stitch—to be worked with lustré floss.



No. 541—Child's sofa pillow design, for goods 18 x 18 inches square—linen most preferable—all outline stitch with imported Heilos cotton. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



Farm residence of M. Quimby, noted bee man, at St. Johnsville, N. Y. Photo by Milo Nellis.

Thanksgiving.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
B. F. M. Sours.

Are you thankful? Are you happy?
Are you always, always singing?
Are the glad notes always ringing?
Are you merry everywhere?
Do you banish care and worry,
Telling gloomy thoughts to hurry,
Never getting in a flurry?
Over pain or grief or care?

Just to be a little cheery,
Just to be a little better,
Breaking every passion's fetter,
Grasping toward the skies above—
Look beyond, and upward tending,
With the songs of angels blending,
Sweep, on happy wings ascending,
Toward the bosom of His love.

O my brother! O my brother!
Far above the world of sorrow
Will the sunshine of the morrow
Sweep the gloom of night away.
Then give thanks, your heart confessing,
Singing every love and blessing,
And, a heart of praise possessing,
Greet the glad Thanksgiving Day.

Household Hints.

For a bruise, a dampened bag of salt is
an excellent remedy.

To remove black grease stains from
clothing, wash with soap and cold water.
To test the purity of coffee pour cold
water on it. If the water assumes a
brownish hue, it may be concluded that
there is chicory in it.

A spoonful of vinegar added to the
water in which meats or fowls are boiled
makes them tender.

Carpet sweepers should be freed from
dust and threads before being put away,
and, as the brush wears off, it should
be lowered a trifle. A very little oil will
stop the squeaking of the wheels.

An English recipe for cooking potatoes
is worth a trial, and then adoption; boil
some potatoes until nearly tender, cut
in thick slices, butter a baking dish, and
arrange the potatoes in layers, putting
between each layer sliced bacon and
grated cheese. Moisten thoroughly with
a little stock, cover with grated cheese,
put a few bits of butter on top and bake
in oven about half hour.

Avoid overeating. To rise from the
table able to eat a little more is a good
rule for every one. There is nothing
more idiotic than forcing down a few
mouthfuls because they happen to remain
on one's plate after hunger is satisfied,
and because they may be wasted to over-
tax the stomach with even half an ounce
more than it can take care of.

Salt in washing the hair will prevent
its falling out.

Scalding hot milk will remove stains
from linen and cotton more effectively
than boiling water.

When soaking salt fish it should be
placed in the water with the skin side
up, to freshen quickly, otherwise the salt
lodges against the skin and it takes
longer to become fresh.

Preserved Quinces.

Wipe the quinces, cut them into quar-
ters and remove the skins and cores.
Weigh them and allow an equal weight
of sugar. Cover with cold water and as
soon as it begins to boil, put in a little
of the sugar. Do not stir the fruit but
press it down under the syrup and re-
move the scum. Add the sugar by de-
grees until it is all in the kettle. Let boil
slowly until tender and of good color.
Drain them well as you take out and
pack in the jars, then fill up with boiling
syrup and seal. The syrup that is left
may be boiled longer and used for jelly.

Take 5 nice quinces, pared and grated,
1 qt. water, 5 lbs. granulated sugar. Stir
the grated quinces into the boiling sugar
and water. Cook 15 minutes, pour into
glasses and let cool before covering.

Where one eye can see the light
There can never come black night.

The "First Fruits."

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In the
autumn season harvest festivals and
thanksgiving services are held in every
county in England, and in many Lon-
don and suburban churches the "First
Fruits" are brought in and laid upon the
sacred altar, in accordance with one of
the oldest commandments of the Old
Testament. Services of this kind were
held last season at St. Peter's, Cornhill, a
church having the reputation of being the
oldest in London, its foundation dating
back as far as the second century of the
Christian era. The original building was
destroyed by the fire of 1666, and the
present structure was erected mainly un-
der the superintendence and from the de-
signs of Sir Christopher Wren. The
harvest festival service was held at this
venerable church on the second Sunday
in October. The work of decorating the
church was assumed by certain ladies,
who succeeded in producing charming
effects with pumpkins, potatoes, mar-
rows, wheat ears, and with fruits, flow-
ers, and evergreens of various kinds.
"Extremely picturesque" was the general
comment of the large audience. After
the religious services were over, the
fruits and vegetables, as well as the
money contributions, were sent to the
Royal Ophthalmic hospital.

There is a Lutheran church in Madison
county, Va., built in 1748, whose pastor
is paid his salary from the products of a
farm conveyed to the church for that
purpose at its establishment. Its com-
munion service was the gift of the King
of Sweden, and a fine organ was re-
ceived from citizens of London about the
same time, more than a century ago.—
G. B. G.

Earn Good Wages at Home.

By Working for C. A. Green, Editor of
Green's Fruit Grower.

I have work for every boy, every girl,
every man or every woman who reads
Green's Fruit Grower. I am willing to
pay well for your services. The work
is of a kind that you may be proud of
doing for it will benefit your neighbors
and friends far more than its cost.

My plan is to get more subscribers for
Green's Fruit Grower and Home Com-
panion and to get them at once. In or-
der to do this I am offering not far from
\$1,000 worth of prizes for those who do
the best work and are the most active
and enthusiastic in this work of getting
subscribers.

In addition to these gifts or prizes val-
ued at from \$5 to \$500 each, I offer you
good cash pay for the work you do in
getting subscribers.

Do not delay. Send at once to me for
an outfit which will enable you to earn
good wages near home and to make it
possible for you to secure a valuable gift
in addition to the cash commissions.—
Address: C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

The science of plant life must be mas-
tered by the modern farmer who desires
a measure of success. He who neglects
to become familiar with the elements
comprising plant food grows in the
darkness of agricultural disappointment.
Conducting a farm without study-
ing the soil and its component parts re-
sults in failure just as merchandising
and not keeping track of the cost and
selling prices. The farmer cannot afford
to neglect his accounts, with the fields
and their annual products. He must be
in touch at all times, with the source of
income and know the gates that open to
escaping revenues.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you've left undone,
Which gives you a bit of headache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

Send No Money

Until you use it for 30 days

We mean that exactly; please take us at our
word.

Simply ask us to show you the "1900" Gravity
Washer. We will send it to you, freight pre-
paid. You pay no deposit, give no security;
you are under no obligation.

Use it for 30 days; do four washings with it.
Learn how it saves your labor, and how it
saves your clothes.

Then, if you want it, pay a little each week,
or a little each month. No hurry; just suit
yourself. If you don't want it, simply send it
back.

The above offer—just as we state it—is open
to anyone who is responsible.

Don't you want to see a washing machine
that will stand such a test as that?

The "1900" Gravity Washer

is a machine that every woman will have when
she knows it. That's why we want you to see
it. It does washing solely by forcing soap and
water through the meshes of the clothes. No
rubbing, no stirring, no padding; no wear of
any sort on the clothes. They are simply held
still, while the soapy water is forced back and
forth, up and down, through the meshes.

Clothes are washed perfectly clean in this way
in six minutes. It does away with the tub and
washboard. Makes washing almost fun. Saves all
the wear of washing, which means nine-tenths of
all the wear on clothes. Cuts wash bills in half.

We control this machine by patents which have
cost us \$50,000. So no other washer does what this
does. It has built for us the largest washer

business in the world.

The "1900" saves so much,
and costs so little, that it is
far cheaper to have it than
to go without it. So send
now for our New Washer
Book, showing the different
styles. Then tell us which
you want to see, and we'll
send it. Do this in justice
to yourself.

A post-card with your name
and address sent to us today
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tario.



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thousand dollars and accepts deposits in any
amount by mail, from one dollar up to three
thousand dollars.

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THE EAST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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in the world are made, and tells you how to "know
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savers and easy bakers. A child can operate
them. Sold on 30 days free trial. No freight to pay.

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THE FARMER'S SEWING AWL

This newly patented sewing awl is the handiest little farm tool invented. It is practically a
harness sewing machine. It makes a lock stitch and does away with old-fashioned bristles with
"waxed ends" for sewing leather. It will sew through any thickness of leather green or dry.
You can use it as a surgical instrument in sewing up wounds, such as wire cuts in stock.

It will sew canvas, carpets, rugs, shoes, gloves, etc. It is fine for women's use in tying com-
forters, etc. Every awl is supplied with both a straight and curved needle, grooved and fitted with
an eye for the thread like a sewing machine needle. The handle carries the extra tools, so they
are not easily lost. Handy to carry in the pocket.

It will save many dollars in repairing boots and shoes. The wheel shown in the cut carries
the thread or "waxed end."

NOTE—After thread has been forced clear through the leather release the thread spool as
shown in the illustration, and draw out twice the amount of thread as will cover distance you
intend to sew, leaving needle stationary until thread has been drawn out. Then withdraw the
needle, holding the thread rather firmly in left hand, merely allowing enough thread to go back
to release needle to start new stitch. Proceed as in cut.

OUR OFFER. If you will send us three new subscriptions at 50 cents each, we will send you
the Farm Sewing Awl for your trouble, postpaid. Address
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

My Flower Garden.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. Emma P. Ford.

A message from silvan bowers,
Borne on the breezes above,
Came in the fragrance of the flowers;
It breathes of a garden I love,
Where the elders are blooming,
Down by the old shady lane,
With nature's harpstrings tuning
Thrilling my soul unto pain.

Their language is ever alluring:
We love you they seem to say,
And parting we're ever deferring,
Whispering winds bid us stay.
Alas they were destined to perish,
The soft winds sigh o'erhead.
Sweet thoughts in memory I cherish
Though all the flowers are dead.

Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

6094—The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years), is 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 5/8 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 1-2 yard any width for bands.

6094—The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years), is 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 5/8 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 1-2 yard any width for bands.



6094 Child's Kimono
Coat, 4 to 8 years.

6111 Child's Night
Drawers with Feet,
2 to 8 years.

6111—The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 4 yards 27 or 3 yards 36 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

The Ideal Woman.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. A. Cox, A. M., M. D., West Va.

1. She must practice the art of pleasing, not simply for effect, but as part and parcel of her being.
2. She must be truly affectionate, but ever circumspect, never fawning.
3. She must be trustful—absolutely free from "even the appearance" of jealousy.
4. She must be modest, but not shy.
5. She must be virtuous, but not prudish.

Men, of course, differ in their tastes along various lines. Thus, one man prefers a blonde; another, a brunette; one, a tall woman; another, a short one; and so on through the purely physical and material characteristics. This is as it should be.

Beauty, however, fades. Youth vanishes. Health declines. Riches may "make themselves wings, and fly away."

As to the moral graces, on the contrary, there can be no difference of opinion among those who expect to live happily together. Beatitudes, like Tennyson's Brook, "go on forever."

Exemplified in her daily life, the five graces, given above, will secure, for practically every young woman thus inclined, some worthy husband, to whom she will prove a treasure far above the "gold of Ophir or the diamonds in India."

Appreciation.

"Has it ever struck you," sweetly observes Mr. Hisgen, "what a sweetener of life lies in a few words of appreciation and encouragement—legitimate rewards that we ought to bestow every day of our lives?" We are delighted to be able to say that such thoughts have struck us, though they did not strike in perhaps to the same extent that they did in the case of Mr. Hisgen.

"Just a few words of appreciation," Mr. Hisgen urges. "The cost is nothing, but the recompense is beyond price. Let the husband tell the wife how much he prizes her love for him, and the wife tell the husband how truly she recognizes all his care for her." We heartily indorse this sentiment, and would let married people tell each other anything of this sort that fond hearts might inspire. We advise them, however, to wait until they are within the privacy of the home before doing so, for if they were seen tossing these verbal bouquets to one another in public some irreverent spectator might exclaim, "Oh, carpet tacks," or "Oh, sawdust buns."

Burnt Almond Ice Cream.

Three quarts of cream, one pound and a half of sugar, six ounces of shelled almonds, a little vanilla. Place the almonds into a small copper pan with four or six ounces of the sugar, set on the fire and stir until the sugar is melted and coats the nuts all over, then pour out on a buttered dish or pan to cool. When cold and hard, pound in a mortar, sift through a No. 40 sieve and repeat until all is reduced to a fine powder. Mix this almond powder with the cream and then cook all the materials, let cool, then freeze. Should the color of the cream be too light, add a few drops of caramel or burnt sugar.

He—"If we were not in a canoe I would kiss you."

She—"Take me ashore instantly, sir."—"Comic Cuts."



6095 Fitted Coat,
34 to 42 bust.



6103 Surprise Over
Waist
Small 32 or 34
Medium 36 or 38
Large 40 or 42 bust.

6103—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 yards 21, 24 or 27 or 1 yard 44 inches wide with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming and girdle.

6123—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years), is 2 1/4 yards 24, 2 1/8 yards 32 or 1 5/8 yards 44 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards of ruffling, 1 yard of any width for the sash.



6123 Girl's Apron,
6 to 12 years.



6114 Girl's Tucked
Dress, 8 to 14 years.

6114—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years), is 6 1/2 yards 24, 5 1/4 yards 32 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3 yards of banding, 3/8 yard of all-over lace.

6126—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 3/8 yards 21 or 24, 8 yards 32 or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.



6126 Princess Over
Dress, 32 to 40 bust.



6124 Girl's Dress,
8 to 14 years.

6124—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years), is 7 5/8 yards 24, 6 1/8 yards 32 or 4 1/8 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yard 18 inches wide for the chemise, 3/4 yards 27 inches wide for trimming.

Three generations of
Simpsons have made



Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone
Fast Hazel Brown

The fastest and most beautiful
Brown on the market.

You think it impossible to get brown that will not fade in cotton dress-goods. We make it—a beautiful rich shade that perspiration, sunlight or washing cannot budge. This color, combined with superior quality and beautiful designs, makes these calicoes ideal for stylish dresses.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Sabbath
Day
Musings

Sacred Music both vocal and instrumental for Sabbath recreation.

OUR OFFER: Send us one new subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year and we will send you a copy of Sabbath Day Musings, postpaid.

All the Famous
Songs of all the
Famous Colleges

The most complete collection of college songs ever published.

OUR OFFER: Send us one new subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year and we will send you a copy of College Songs, postpaid.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

CLARK'S
CUTAWAY
TOOLS

CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

WITH EXTENSION HEAD is made especially for Orchard work. It will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 16 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All other disk harrows have to run in half lap.

THE JOINTED POLE TAKES ALL THE WEIGHT OFF THE HORSES' NECKS, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

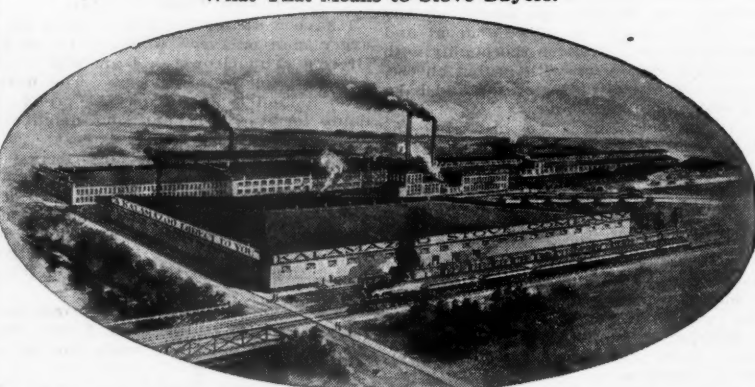
Send to-day for FREE Booklet with full particulars

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 865 MAIN STREET, HIGGANUM, CONN.



"A KALAMAZOO DIRECT-TO-YOU"

What That Means to Stove Buyers.



Probably no phrase ever used in advertising is more widely known throughout the United States than the phrase, "A Kalamazoo Direct-to-You." You doubtless have seen it hundreds of times but unless you were contemplating buying a stove or range at the time, you may not have stopped to think what it really means to you.

All that is what the phrase, "A Kalamazoo Direct-to-You" means to you. You know that the dealer and the wholesaler must necessarily have to have a profit when they sell a stove or range, and this profit must be added to the factory price before the stove or range reaches you. If you could step into the factory and buy it at the manufacturer's price, you know that a great saving would be effected. You may not be able to get to Kalamazoo and buy a stove in person, but you can send your order there and buy at factory prices just as safely as though you visited the factory. More than 100,000 families scattered all over the United States have taken advantage of this offer and have saved all the way from \$5 to \$35 on every purchase which they made.

The Kalamazoo Stove Company lay great stress upon the fact that they are actual manufacturers. It has more than five acres of floor space well equipped with the most modern facilities for producing high grade stoves and ranges and filled with the most careful selected and most skilled stove makers in the country. Every Kalamazoo stove and range has back of it 35 years' experience in stove making and is given the most strict inspection before it is crated for shipment. The company must do this not only because they want to maintain the reputation of the Kalamazoo stove but also because they sell on 360 days' approval.

No stove has a higher or better reputation for quality than the Kalamazoo, and no stove company has built up a better reputation for fair treatment and honesty than has the Kalamazoo Stove Company. Investigate their offer before you buy elsewhere. It will pay you. A postal card or letter addressed to the Kalamazoo Stove Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, asking for catalog number 316, will bring you the book without charge.



Letters From the People.

"Prudent, questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Mr. Green, Dear Sir: We have here a single rose that blooms for a month or more, blooms in clusters of six or more. Can be trained as a bush, hedge or climber. Blooms are deep rose, changing to almost white. Have found a thornless one among them. Have seen nothing like them elsewhere. They are very fragrant. Root from the tips like black raspberries. Could you make use of them?—Mrs. Hattie N. Jewell, Mo.

Name for Tree.—I could not tell from your description what the tree is. A nectarine is a smooth skinned peach. Apricots bloom earlier than peach trees and the blossoms are whiter. Apricot trees do not branch so widely as peach but grow more upright. Someone in your locality should be able to tell whether this is a nectarine, peach tree or apricot tree which you attempt to describe.—C. A. G.

DREAMING OF THE FARM.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I notice in your walks and talks that you dream of the homestead farm where you were born. I recently dreamed that I visited my father's old homestead farm. How glad I was to get back there once more. How natural everything looked. I was so happy in my surroundings that I said to myself, "I will never leave the old farm again." When I awoke I was in the city, many miles away from the old farm home. I feel glad that I still own the old homestead. I have decided to return to it permanently next spring. It is there my children were born, and where some of them took their departure for the better world. When I am at the old farm I am nearer the graves of my loved ones so that I can visit them often and decorate them with flowers. So I will go back to the old home intending to spend there my remaining years.

To all those who are thinking of leaving their farms for the city, I will say, keep your home in the country. Don't sell it, for if you do you may regret it. If you must go to the city, go there and try it, but keep the deed of the old farm so that you can hurry back there when dissatisfied with the frivolities of the city life.—H. T. Lathrop, Iowa.

CHAMPION APPLE TREE.

H. S. Baker, of Pennsylvania, who has been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower for twenty years has a large apple tree which he thinks may be the largest in this country. It is growing on a farm in southern Pennsylvania, purchased by his grandfather over a hundred years ago. This farm has never changed hands during the 100 years, until recently. On an old pasture on this farm stands an apple tree known over wide extent of country. It has a fair crop of apples this year. The tree is in good state of preservation. This mammoth tree measures four feet, two inches through (that is in diameter). I assume that this tree was planted by my grandfather when he planted the rest of the orchard at that point. There are still living several other trees near by. If anyone has a larger apple tree than this, let us hear about the tree through Green's Fruit Grower. Always send photograph of the tree if possible to the editor so that he may publish it.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There are many things left to enjoy even though deprived of the activities of life. We enjoy little kindnesses which well people receive as a matter of fact. We get the best out of those around us by expressing our gratitude for what they do for us. To see an invalid struggling to create a cheerful atmosphere in the home will inspire others to help it on. An old lady once told me, "I acted as if I enjoyed being sick." I replied, "I don't like to complain, you all are so kind to me." We learn not to expect inexperienced people to understand our peculiar requirements, but just so they will stop doing that which grates upon our nerves, we ought to be glad. Generally, that which is unpleasant to a refined person in health, becomes intolerable when a nervous invalid, as loud, rapid talk, sarcasm, banging doors, etc., but what a pity that music should rack the nerves. However, there are many mysteries in life. An invalid must never lose patience no matter if one does have responsibilities in the home. When healthy people are tired they must be excused for a little irritability; if the invalid is amiable and charitable things will soon clear up. One must never be exacting or get

in a hurry. It will affect the peace of the home, or at least cause people to think we are difficult. We have our limitation but it is a privilege to live and if we are considerate of others they will be considerate also; it is contagious. One will become accustomed to a retired life and enjoy repose, and meditation, if friends neglect to visit often. This is part of the experience of an invalid, afflicted for ten years in middle life, situated in a civilized community, living in poverty with a kind, cheerful, industrious husband. A healthy woman told me "I was to be envied." My mother says, "I get more out of life than my sisters." They can work and visit, etc. I am in bed part of the time and suffer severely, but relief comes, sweet relief. There is an old statement that "Happiness comes from within the mind, never from without." This is something I did not learn when I was in health. An entertaining mind is wealth within itself and people who always look away from self for amusement are not the happiest even though they go to everything within reach.

I was once with a company of girls at a country place Christmas day when one remarked that "it was a dull Christmas." I was surprised, but that remark was the "dull" thing of the day to me. One who must be intoxicated with excitement in order to have a good time, can never understand the sweet repose of an invalid who has surrendered to the inevitable limitations. It is our duty to be cheerful and study to make those around us happy, and great will be our reward in this life.—A Subscriber.

Green's Fruit Grower:—Is it good policy to seed down an orchard of apple, cherry, pear and plum trees, when eight or nine years old, and when so large as to seriously interfere or well nigh prevent the cultivation of the ground, with grass or clover, or both? If seeding down to grass or clover is not harmful what kind of grass or clover would you recommend and would it be advisable to keep the grass among the trees closely pastured with sheep, or Jersey cows? If the continuous cultivation of trees is recommended what is the best method of cultivating them?—W. S., S. Dakota.

C. A. Green's Reply: It is not considered good policy to seed down any orchard or vineyard. A thorough test has been made by the New York Experiment station for a long period of years of apples grown in cultivated and uncultivated soil. These experiments show that it is best to cultivate berry fields, vineyards and orchards. Where grass is allowed to grow in orchards, tons of water are drawn from the soil by roots of grasses every few days, generally to the detriment of the apple trees and the fruit. Notwithstanding the above facts, I have seen large and beautiful apples grown in sod. I recently saw a small vineyard which the cultivator had not touched during all the growing season of this year and yet the vines were filled with fine fruit. You often see beautiful fruit grown where the vines are trailed on piazzas or the sides of buildings where no cultivation is given. Where orchards have been seeded down to grass or for other reasons have been uncultivated for several years, more than usual care should be taken to give very shallow plowing or cultivation, for the roots have been encouraged to grow near the surface where the land is not cultivated.

MUSHROOMS IN JAPAN.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The cultivation of mushrooms in Japan is an industry of considerable magnitude, being raised for home consumption, and largely for exportation. A brief account of these fungi, and their cultivation in that now prominent land, may prove interesting to American readers. The best of the edible species of mushrooms in Japan are known as "matsutake" and "shii-take." The difficulties attendant on preserving the former kind almost exclude them from the market for export; for not only do they decompose very rapidly, but even when successfully dried are nearly tasteless, and thus useless in cookery. The shii-take species, however, have this peculiar excellence, that, though all but tasteless in their raw state, when they are dried they have an extremely fine flavor.

The quantity that grows naturally on the decayed roots and cut stumps of the shii tree is not sufficient to meet the demand for them, consequently much skill has been brought to bear on their cultivation, notably by cutting off the trunks of the shii and other trees, and forcing the growth of the mushroom on them. Different varieties of the oak are most in favor for the cultivation of the mushroom, the tree known as the shii giving, however, the best results. About the beginning of autumn the trunk, about

five or six inches in diameter, is selected and cut up in lengths of four or five feet; each piece is then split down lengthwise into four, and on the outer bark slight incisions are either made at once with a hatchet, or the cut logs are left till the following spring, and then deep wounds, seven or eight inches long, are incised on them. Assuming the first course to have been pursued, the logs, after having received several slight incisions, are placed in a wood or grove where they can get the full benefit of the air and heat. In about three years they will be tolerably rotten in parts. After the more rotten parts are removed, they are placed against a rack in a slanting position, and about the middle of the ensuing spring the mushrooms will come forth in abundance. They are then gathered.

The logs are, however, still kept, and are submitted to the following process. Every morning they are put in water, where they remain till afternoon, when they are taken out, laid lengthwise on the ground, and beaten with a mallet. They are then ranged on end in the same slanting position as before, and in two or three days mushrooms will again make their appearance. When the logs are beaten so heavily that the wood swells, mushrooms are induced of more than an ordinary large growth. If the logs are beaten gently, a great number of small-sized mushrooms grow up in succession. In places where there is a scarcity of water, rain-water is usually kept for steeping the logs in.—G. B. G.

YOU SHOULD KNOW the STRONG FEATURES of I-H-C MANURE SPREADERS

THEY are great money-making machines. If you will do a little figuring you will see that you could make no wiser investment. An I. H. C. spreader will make manure go twice as far. That is proven by every user. The immediate benefit to the crop is greater and so is the permanent benefit to the land. If you have manure to the value of \$100 a year when spread by hand, it will be worth at least \$200 when spread with an I. H. C. spreader.

That gain will very nearly pay for your spreader. That is only one year's gain. Your I. H. C. spreader is good for many years. It will put the \$100 of extra fertility into your soil every year.

The fertility of your land is brought up and maintained because the machine does the work so much better and makes the manure go so much further than when spread by hand.

Can you make a better investment? Any I. H. C. spreader will be a money-maker for you. Made in three styles:

"Cloverleaf"—Endless Apron Spreader

"Corn King"—Return Apron Spreader

"Kemp 20th Century"—Return Apron Spreader

They are all strong, durable machines, easily handled, light in draft.

You are losing money every year by not getting all the value out of your manure pile.

An I. H. C. spreader will stop this loss.

Take the matter up with the International local agent who handles any of these lines and see about buying a spreader. He will supply you with catalogs and all particulars. Or if you prefer, write direct to

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

Yes: Announcement to You by the Green's Fruit Grower Co.

Our subscribers will please take notice and read the following:

WILL YOU BE ONE TO EARN \$500 AT HOME?

We must add 50,000 new subscribers to the Fruit Grower Family between now and February 1st. In order to do this quickly we offer about \$1,000 in Prizes besides our regular pay for your work near home.

Send a postal card to-day addressed to Green's Fruit Grower and you will receive ALL THE DETAILS BY RETURN MAIL. THESE HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS IN PRIZES WILL ONLY BE GIVEN TO REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS TO GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. This is the greatest contest we ever offered—something extraordinary.

Every one will receive something worth working for. "There Are No Blanks." Send a postal card to-day. Don't delay.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Rochester, N. Y.

five or six inches in diameter, is selected and cut up in lengths of four or five feet; each piece is then split down lengthwise into four, and on the outer bark slight incisions are either made at once with a hatchet, or the cut logs are left till the following spring, and then deep wounds, seven or eight inches long, are incised on them. Assuming the first course to have been pursued, the logs, after having received several slight incisions, are placed in a wood or grove where they can get the full benefit of the air and heat. In about three years they will be tolerably rotten in parts. After the more rotten parts are removed, they are placed against a rack in a slanting position, and about the middle of the ensuing spring the mushrooms will come forth in abundance. They are then gathered.

5,000 Grand Offers!

Doors, Windows, Millwork

50% Below Dealers' Prices
Here are a few samples of our 5,000 Building Material Bargains: Doors 7c. Windows 6c. Storm Doors \$1.25. 108 square feet Flint-Coated Roofing, guaranteed 8 years. \$1.41. 100 square feet Tar Felt 50c. 48-light Hot Bed Sash \$1.09. 100 lineal feet Quarter Round 25c. Base Blocks 4c. Corner Blocks 2c. Glass 8x10 inches, 34c. 100 feet Hard-wood Flooring 50c. Porch Brackets 54c. Porch Spindles 14c. Hardwood Thresholds 5c. Adjustable Gable Ornaments 75c.

Dealer's Price \$2.00

We save you at least 50 per cent on everything we sell for building houses, barns, out-buildings, school houses, churches, stores, etc. It pays to buy from

The Largest Plant in America
Selling Direct to Consumer
Quality & Safe Delivery Guaranteed
Not in any Trust. Absolutely independent. Our stock is immense and we ship promptly. Everything is bright and new—no "stockpiles."

All millwork strictly up to official grades adopted by the Sash, Door & Blind Manufacturers' Association.

Get the Great Catalog FREE for a Postal

It will save you big money. Packed and jammed with bargains. Our responsibility vouches for by three Big Banks. Money Refunded and Freight Paid Both Ways if Goods are not Exactly as Represented. Write for FREE CATALOG.

Gordon-Van Tine Co., 1258 Case St. Davenport, Ia.

SANITARY COFFEE MAKER
Fits any coffee pot and makes 10 cups pure coffee at a time; needs no settler; saves twice its cost in two weeks. Agents write for terms; sample 15c. Sells at every house.
DR. LYONS, 120 Day St., Pekin, Ill.

Song.

BLOW, BLOW, FREEZE, FREEZE.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind,
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forget;
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remembered not.
—Shakespeare.

What Others Say.

George S. Whitford.—Verily the seasons rapidly whirl around and a year's work and profits are lost by the habitual putting off until to-morrow what should be done to-day.

W. D. Howard.—A lot of men seem to be as afraid of progressive ideas as of smallpox. There are two kinds of conservatism—that which is born of fear and ignorance and that which is born of knowledge and courage. The first dreads the light, the second asks for more and better light.

James Wilson.—I am not too hard to please in women folk. I like a girl who can ride a horse, no matter how hard it kicks; then when dinner time comes she must gallop up to the house, hop off, tie the horse so it can not get away, go in to see that dinner is ready and things in order for the homecoming of the men. If she is a farmer's daughter she ought to be able to climb up on a reaper and run it like a man.

A. Munger.—One way to strengthen our attachments to our pursuits would be to take a retrospective view and see how our fathers and our grandfathers chopped the forests, plowed among stumps, split rails for fence—while we now unroll barbed wire by the mile—cut wheat with a cradle or a sickle, raked and bound it by hand, threshed it with a flail and took the crop to mill in a sack before them on a horse. And see how our mothers and our grandmothers pulled the flax, spun and wove it all by hand and then sewed it into the various articles of household use, also by hand.

Henry D. Lloyd.—The new secret of self-interest is to do for others. If we will but give a tithe of our self-seeking and self-destructive business energy to caring for our children and our unemployed we can save them and ourselves and the state. Every child should be reared and educated on and by the earth. Every man should have work. We have but to put our schools on the land and to establish our unemployed in labor colonies on the land to set ourselves far on the way toward reconstruction. School farms and labor farms could be made to do more than furnish models of a better social organization. On them could be produced raw food, raw material and finally manufactures, which would be a considerable factor in the supply of the needs of the community.

F. W. White.—Studied superficially, wealth's great danger may be said to reside in the fact that it places a certain class of men above the laws. The fact that money can control legislation nullifies the voting power of the people and keeps us constantly in mind of conditions which arise when votes are found insufficient to meet existing conditions. Wealth's greatest advantage is this: It enables the individual mind to work out its greatest conceptions unobstructed. Great wealth is a dynamo. It is an engine enabling the individual through his brain to direct the work of thousands. A great idea is the child of an individual brain and that brain must have the power to execute. In former times the man who planned a great work could not execute it unless he first made himself a tyrant.

Preacher: "Janet," said he "ye ken when I preach you're almost always fast asleep before I've well given out my text, but when any of these young men from St. Andrew's preach for me I see you never sleep a wink: Now, that's what I call no using me as you should do."

"Hoots, sir," was the reply, "is that it? I'll soon tell ye the reason of that. When you preach ye a' ken the word of God is safe in your hands, but when thae jong 'birkies' ta' it in hand—ma certie, but it tak's us a' to look after them!"

A WAGON WITH GIFT OF \$500 PIANO WILL STOP AT SOME ONE'S DOOR SOON. WILL IT STOP AT YOUR DOOR? WHETHER IT WILL OR NOT DEPENDS ON YOURSELF. SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF HOW TO EARN MONEY FOR WORK NEAR YOUR HOME. WITH BIG GIFTS TO BEST WORKERS. GOOD PAY TO ALL. THE PIANO AND OTHER GIFTS ARE EXTRA. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

An easy method of mending a lace curtain in a hurry, until time can be spared for darning it, is to cut a piece of net as near a match to the curtain mesh as possible, dip in boiled starch, and iron over the torn part until dry.

Fall Planting Begins October First



Send in your orders now for fall planting for plants, vines and trees. Plant trees from October first to December first.



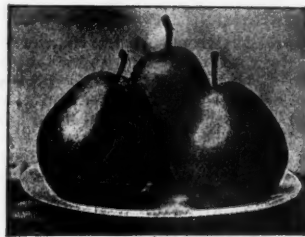
A BIG SUPPLY OF BARTLETT PEAR TREES

Bartlett Pear is the great money maker. There have not been enough Bartlett Pear Trees for sale during the past years to supply the demand. This year we have the largest stock of Bartlett Pear Trees of any nursery in the world, but you should send in your orders early, if you want to be sure of Bartlett Pear.

A BIG STOCK OF DWARF PEAR TREES

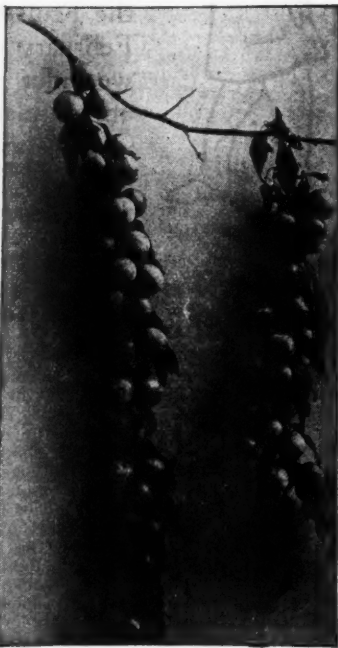
This is an era of dwarf trees and dwarf pear trees are the best of all dwarfs. We have low bargain prices on dwarf Bartlett, Koonce and Leconte.

We offer a big supply of Dwarf Bartlett, Dwarf Duchess Pear, and many other varieties.



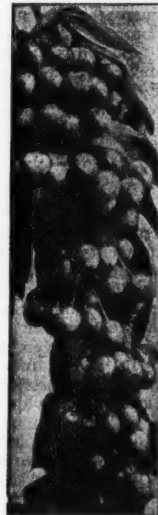
Cherry Trees Offered for Fall Planting

Plant the hardy Richmond, Morello and Montmorency Cherries in fall. We offer superior trees of both sour and sweet cherries, and will be glad to price your list for anything you want in the way of nursery stock.



Plum Trees at Bargain Prices

We have a large assortment of varieties of the best plum trees in three sizes, large, medium, and small or four ft. size, and can offer you bargains if you will state how many plum trees you intend to plant.



Apple Trees for Fall Planting

Apple Trees have never been so scarce during the past thirty years as at present, therefore if you want apple trees, do not delay sending in your order. There are not apple trees enough in the country to supply the demand this year.

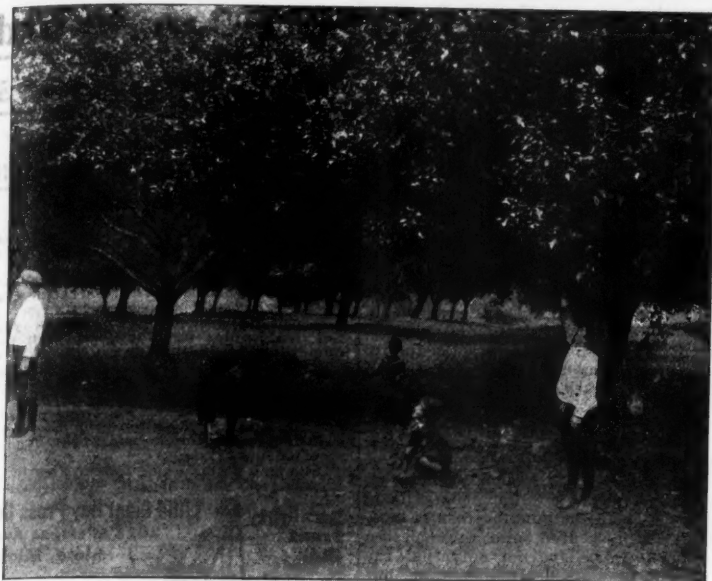
Yes, Sir: If you want Green's catalogue illustrating and giving prices of plants, vines and trees, **you must send for it**, for it is too valuable to be mailed to any but those who make a special request that it be sent them. Send for this catalogue at once and send a list of all the items you are thinking of planting and get our special pen prices. Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Grape Vines should be planted in October and November, also all hardy trees.



GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GREEN'S
NURSERY Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1870.



A portion of the old orchard at Green's Fruit Farm, planted by C. A. Green.

Farmer's Voice Notes.

Eight billion dollars! These figures represent the value of the crops now maturing in the United States. We have to stop and think twice before we can fully realize their significance. The question must arise with each of us, "Is my part of this immense sum as large as it ought to be and as it might be?"

Thinking of the vast importance of the harvests to be sent from the farms of this country to meet the needs of the world, it seems to many that the interests back of all this enterprise should have entitled the farmers to at least one representative on the commission recently appointed by the president. As it is, not a single man who comes from the farm has a place on the commission. Is it too much to ask why?

Thirteen banks and trust companies stopped doing business in consequence of the panic of last fall. Still, not a dollar was lost to the depositors. In view of this fact is it unreasonable to ask whether we need Federal assurance of the safety of bank deposits? One strong argument used against such guarantee by the government is that it would lessen the degree of personal responsibility of those chosen to be officers of these institutions.

In the state of New York at the fairs held this fall, thirty-six counties will make a tuberculosis exhibit, under the auspices of the State Charities' Aid Association. No better means could be devised for bringing this subject more directly before the people. And no one doubts that there is great need of better knowledge of the prevalence of this scourge in this country. If it does anything to convince farmers that they have in their own hands, to a great extent, the means to wipe out the disease, it will be time and money well expended.

The apple is not only one of the most wholesome fruit foods, but it has a wide range of usefulness. It can be eaten fresh at all seasons without any seasoning, it can be made into jelly, preserves, pickles, apple butter, dried, canned in the fresh state, and made into cider, which in turn may be made into vinegar. From its wide range of usefulness all the crop may be turned to some good account. The best apples may be used at home or sold on the market, windfalls and inferior grades may be made into cider for vinegar and the culls may be fed to the pigs or other farm animals. In fact, if the general farm apple orchard is properly cared for and the fruit taken care of as it ripens, it will add a neat sum to the farm income. There is nearly always a good demand for good apples at all seasons. The home market consumes a large amount and that which cannot be marketed at a profit at the home town may be shipped to larger city markets. This is true of both summer and fall apples. In many sections the summer apples are allowed to waste when prices for them on the larger city markets is often as good, or better, than for the later crop. Real early apples should be sent to market in small packages and by rapid transit because the weather is warmer and they will not keep so long as the very late crop. However, the early market is not so exacting as to quality and size and almost any fruit that is fresh and sound will sell.

The farm apple orchard should be located near the dwelling for convenience in harvesting the fruit, also that it may serve as forage grounds for poultry. I know of no other grounds so good for

poultry and other small animal pasture for summer as the apple orchard. The trees are large enough and set far enough apart so that there is just about the right amount of sunshine and shade. Small animals in the apple orchard eat fallen and decaying fruit, helping to keep the ground clean and reducing insect ravages. The shade and sunshine make a healthful and pleasant place for the animals. I have noticed each year, when apples begin to ripen and some fall to the ground, that the chickens begin to increase in their egg yield.

The young apple orchard should not be pastured with any animals except poultry, but when the trees grow older and come into bearing, sheep and pigs may be pastured there without injury to the trees. Of course, the orchard should not be pastured unless it is seeded to grass or clover or some other good forage crop. If nothing but trees are growing in the soil the animals are liable to injure the trees by rubbing or nibbling them. The apple orchard should never be made simply a feeding lot. But with trees trimmed high, as we believe all apple trees should be, and a good forage crop growing, the apple orchard will afford much excellent pasturage for young calves, sheep, pigs, and poultry and at the same time yield a profitable crop of fruit which has no general equal for farm home consumption and for sale on the market.

The permanent fence should be of heavy wire, close meshed, strong and durable posts set close together, and the end posts so well braced that the fencing will not loosen a single inch in forty rods. The fence must be stretched so tightly that each strand of horizontal wire will not give under a weight of several hundred pounds. To firmly and permanently secure the end post the deep anchor with a double number nine or number six wire for the strain is the best stay that can be used. The anchored post will hold its position till either it or the stay wires decay.

A good deep well of pure, clear cold water furnished in abundance at all seasons, wet and dry, is one of the rich blessings of farm life. The deep well not only affords the coolest water in summer, but supplies an abundance of it owing to its greater capacity. The fall of the year, when the ground is dry and wells are usually low, is a good time to dig the new well or deepen and repair the old. At least the top ten feet of the well wall should be laid in cement to keep out surface water or to make the surface water filter out impurities before it reaches the inside.

Mankato, Minn., believes that it has solved the problem of good roads by overlaying crushed stone and gravel with cement, dressed with a coating of sand, well rolled. This has stood the test of two years without showing the slightest signs of wear. The expense of such a road has been found to be eighty cents a lineal foot. Being practically water proof for a depth of six inches, the authorities of Mankato believe they have secured a road which will be as nearly indestructible as any highway can be. It would pay roadmasters to visit Mankato. We have still very much to learn in the art of building roads.

Those who oppose the irrigation, drainage and forest preservation plans of the national government say that these things all squint toward paternalism, which in plain words means that the time will come when the farmers of this

country will settle back and expect the nation to carry them. None of us ever want to see that time come. We have too much independence to want to be carried. It is the boy that is thrown out by himself who amounts to anything in this world. But if the government can show us how to do it better than we are doing it, why not welcome its suggestions? They should not hurt us. Like the old doctor's medicine, while they may not cure us they certainly will not kill us.

A Vermont farm of 135 acres was sold the other day for \$1,100. That farm had fairly good buildings, a good maple grove and other timber. Something wrong when such a farm goes for a song like that. If there ever was a time when we needed to keep steady on the farm it is now. The outlook is good, fellow farmers. Let's not get scared. We might as well be killed as scared to death.

Rolla, Mo., Sept. 17, 1908.

Mr. John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Frisco Lines, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir: I have lived in Phelps county for thirty-five years and have been engaged in farming the greater part of the time, and now own 120 acres. My last year on the farm was very successful. From one acre of land I received \$135.00 from watermelons and cantaloupe. From 1 1/4 acres I raised about 12 tons of tomatoes, the canning factory paying \$8.00 per ton, from 1-2 acre I raised about 700 pounds of tobacco, which sold in the market for \$70.00. On 3-4 of an acre I raised 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 50 bushels sweet potatoes, which brought \$100.00. I consider this a good country for small farming and truck farming.—Joseph L. Wilson.

A handsome booklet describing the Ozark region and giving many other examples of what farmers have done in the Ozark country will be sent upon writing Mr. A. Hilton, G. P. A. Frisco System, 964 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Out in Kansas they have discovered a new use for dynamite. In that state there are immense areas of land with a floor of sandrock or hardpan. When this floor approaches the surface as closely as six feet, such lands are liable to extreme moisture and drouth, flooded to the destruction of vegetation in the rainy season because the hardpan will not absorb the surplus water, and baked by the sun in hot weather because the water above the rock is exhausted and no moisture can arise from the depths by capillary attraction on account of the interposing rock. Experiments have shown that by digging down to the hardpan and exploding dynamite the rock is shattered and cracked for long distances, allowing the water to sink through it in the rainy season and remain stored for the dry summer, when it rises through the cracks as in other lands. In this way great tracts of land heretofore valuable only for pasturage two or three months in the year, have been made wonderfully fertile and productive.—Springfield "Union."

Saw Wood.

Have you wood to saw? Posts? Poles? Have you any sawing of any kind, including the sawing down of trees of good size in the woods?

If you have, let us tell you that the Folding Sawing machine advertised elsewhere in this paper, is a mighty valuable thing for you. Leaf through this paper until you find the little advertisement and read it. Then write to the makers and give them a chance to tell you about it—what it is, what it does, how much labor it saves, how easily it is handled, how easy it is to carry about from place to place, etc.

The advertising is just started in our paper. We welcome it because the Folding Sawing machine is something every man with wood sawing to do ought to have. Don't fail to look up the ad and then write to the Folding Sawing Machine company, Chicago, and let them tell you all about the machine.

A WAGON WITH GIFT OF \$500 PIANO WILL STOP AT SOME ONE'S DOOR SOON. WILL IT STOP AT YOUR DOOR? WHETHER IT WILL OR NOT DEPENDS ON YOURSELF. SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF HOW TO EARN MONEY FOR WORK NEAR YOUR HOME. WITH BIG GIFTS TO BEST WORKERS. GOOD PAY TO ALL. THE PIANO AND OTHER GIFTS ARE EXTRA. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

One strawberry grower says that he has found good results from the use of tobacco refuse applied on the plants in the fall, giving another application in the spring. He says the white grub will leave a strawberry patch so treated. Other growers have not had such good results from the use of tobacco alone, but they are cheap and the remedy worth trying.

Make With An American Money SAW MILL

Lumber is high. A car load or two pays for an American Mill. Supply your needs and your neighbors'. No experience needed. Haul mill to lumber if desired. All Sizes. All Prices. The Variable Friction Feed, Combined Ratchet Set Works and Quick Recorder means most work with least power. Free Catalogue lists all kinds of wood working machinery. Ask for it. American Saw Mill Machinery Co. 201 Hope St. Hackettstown, N.J. 236 Terminal Building New York

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BEST SOIL FOR FRUIT
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are costing money—selling from 50 to 500 sets per week. You can do it. Send your address today and let us PROVE IT. Experience unnecessary. We show you how to make \$3 to \$10 a day. **OUT-FIT FREE** to workers. **THOMAS MFG. CO.** 435 Home Bldg. Dayton, Ohio

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with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray.
OUR OFFER: Send us two new subscribers at 50c. per year each, and we will send you the rubber stamp with your name and address in it, postpaid. (Write your name and address plainly.) **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

FASHION BOOK FREE!
I want to send you my handsome new book showing hundreds of latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for five cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c & 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.
HOW I DO IT. I publish the **FARMER'S CALL**, a weekly paper for every member of the family. The children's letters each week are an especially interesting feature; and the Woman's Department is unusually strong and instructive. Among its special features for women folks, is its fashions in which I show the 50 patterns. Let me help you to save money.
MY SPECIAL OFFER Send me 5c and I will send you the **FARMER'S CALL** every week (over 100 pages) for one year and will send my big Fashion Book to you free. I also agree to sell you any pattern you want therefor for 5c. I can sell them for 5c because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want the profit. I want your subscription to the **FARMER'S CALL**. You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. **WRITE TO-DAY!** **JOHN M. STAHL, Dept. 55 QUINCY, ILL.**

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURED.
A Lady Subscriber Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.
One of our lady subscribers asks us to announce that she will tell free to any reader of this magazine how to secure permanent relief from all traces of superfluous hair by the same means that cured her, after every other known remedy had failed. She states that the means used is harmless, simple and painless, and makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary. She will send, entirely free, full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results, privately at home. All she asks is a 2-cent stamp for reply. Address, **Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 190 E. Custom House, Providence, R. I.**

Farming Department

Pecans.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

The pecan crop of Texas for 1907 was estimated to be worth a little over \$1,500,000 even at the low wholesale price of the nuts, which ranged from eight to twelve cents a pound. New York took about a fourth of the crop and paid growers \$250,000 for fifty carloads. The pecan is indigenous to Texas, where little attention is given to it. In regions where single trees have been planted the results have not been satisfactory because it is gregarious in its nature and rarely thrives alone. An authority on the subject is quoted as saying that the river bottoms or alluvial soils of San Joaquin county, California, are well adapted to the pecan. That is the kind of soil in which it thrives along the Mississippi, where the gathering of the native nuts, as often shown, affords a nice income to many people every fall. With proper attention, pecan trees can be grown with profit along roadsides, where they will not occupy land otherwise useful to the detriment of other crops, and their beauty will add largely to the attractiveness of the region.

Pecans have some peculiar merits that make them a desirable crop. They do not call for incessant care, the crop is easily handled, and after it has once been harvested it can be stored for a good length of time without any danger of its rotting or deteriorating in quality or value. The market for them is good and steady, while the cost of handling and shipping is comparatively inconsiderable. Many believe that the pecan would be in an ideal location if planted in the river bottoms of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

While it is never safe to draw general conclusions from a single tree or a single specimen, yet an individual pecan or any other fruit or nut tree of remarkable productivity is always interesting.

As before stated, we generally associate heavy pecan crops from individual trees with the alluvial bottom lands of Texas or Louisiana or somewhere else in the lower south. But we have in mind a pecan tree in Raleigh, N. C., growing on the Piedmont clay, with perhaps a little sand mixed with it. At any rate the land is very different from river bottom land, and in fact is in general very much like the soil on which a large number of pecan orchards have been planted west of the Mississippi river.

The tree in question stands on the property of Captain B. P. Williamson, treasurer of Wake county, Raleigh, N. C., just behind his residence. It was grown from a nut obtained in Texas and planted by the late James F. Taylor. The tree is thirty-five years or so old. It commenced to bear when twelve years

old from the seed and has not failed to produce a crop every year since. In the fall of 1905, the crop was a little over 300 pounds. Last season the crop increased to 400 pounds. In regard to the price obtained, Captain Williamson writes: "We sell all we can spare at twenty-five cents per pound; 400 pounds at 25 cents will bring \$100, or 10 per cent. on \$1,000, or 5 per cent. on \$2,000." It is interesting to note how a business man regards his pecan tree.

The nuts are small in size, ovate and of very fine quality, and the tree is a well developed and exceedingly handsome specimen. There are a number of very fine pecan trees in the "City of Oaks," as Raleigh is called, but this is the largest. A pecan tree like this is, indeed, valuable.

And irrigation is better than rain, infinitely better. That also sounds like a paradox, but instead it is almost a truism. What is better—to give a plant just as much and no more water than it needs; or to parch it or drown it, according to the whim of the clouds? The rain falls upon the just and upon the unjust alike; upon your strawberries that cry for it and upon your sugar beets that want uninterrupted sunshine. Rain is all right in its place, but it is a very poor substitute for irrigation. Otherwise why would the lawns of our cities be sprinkled or irrigated, instead of leaving them to the tender mercy of the clouds? No. Arid lands are more fertile than ordinary lands, and irrigation is better than rain.—"Success Magazine."

The Cider Industry.

The first advantage gained by working up unmarketable fruit into cider is that it is converted into a condensed and portable form convenient for handling and storing, says W. D. Carlyle. The second object is to convert this valuable portion of the crop into a marketable commodity, which would otherwise be wasted and lost. The cost, time and labor of working up several hundred bushels of apples into cider is only nominal as compared with the value of the cider itself if properly handled. Apples that have been bruised in handling, are imperfectly developed, too small and gnarled apples which would not be worth the cost of packing, can be utilized in this manner and the orchardist's revenue largely enhanced. The maxims of successful financial enterprise are as applicable to the business of a practical orchardist as to any other. The little things must not be overlooked; all the by-products must be utilized for from them is derived much of profit.

An appropriate time for making cider is as soon as the apples are ripe and such as suits the convenience of the orchardist. Whether apples should be washed

before they are run through the press is a subject of controversy which is best settled by the requirements of each individual case. If particles of soil or dust adhere to the skins, washing will very materially improve the cider. Unless there is reason for it, they should not be washed, and if washed, they should be thoroughly dry before being delivered to the press; otherwise the cider will be diluted by the moisture adhering to the surface. Experience has not shown that the quality of cider is improved by sweating apples in bins or large heaps; but on the contrary large masses of apples collected in bins or piles tend to heat which induces premature fermentation in bruised and decayed spots and hastens putrefaction. A better practice is to store them in such a manner that each apple will be exposed to free air as much as possible.

New Idea in Wheat Growing.

An experiment in wheat growing of great originality and much promise is, says the New York "Sun," being made in Russia. Some astounding results have already been secured, and the Russian experimenters believe not only that the yield will be immensely increased, but that certain grain crops may be made perennial.

The experiment consist solely in the manner of cultivation. The author of the new method is General Levitsky, who began his experiments last August in a little model farm adjoining his barracks.

His plan is simple. He sows single grains of wheat at the bottom of conical pits from a foot to a foot and a half deep. As the grain thus sown in the center of the pit begins to appear above the surface it is earthed over, and each time the leaf appears, more earth is filled in, till, after, say, five or six earthings, the pit is full and level with the surface.

The result of this treatment is that the plant, which has a branching knot at the base of the original stem and of each new stem, sends out a number of new shoots at each earthing. It is asserted that one grain treated in this way sent up 19,683 shoots. The straw seems to be unusually stout, the yield enormous, and General Levitsky believes the plant will be perennial.

That, however, is still a matter of conjecture, and the world is incredulous. If it should be true the discovery would of course be revolutionary.

Apart from this General Levitsky has done enough to show that the small farmer at any rate may benefit enormously by getting the wheat to tiller out in this way instead of preventing this natural process by close sowing.

Harness.—While talking with an old man who was once a stage driver, he told me the secret of keeping harness looking new and bright. He made a dressing from three ounces of turpentine to two ounces of white wax, dissolved and mixed by the aid of a slow fire. To this was added one ounce of ivory black well pulverized. The leather should be washed clean and when the dressing is applied it will give harness a fresh appearance.

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Here is a Hay Press that saves you work and does anything the most expensive press will do. **And It Costs Less Than Half the Usual Price**

Let us send you the Simplex to try free on your own farm. You needn't send us a cent.

All we want is that you see how easily it runs—how much you can do with it. You can turn out 240 bales a day without any trouble. Then, if you like it, pay for it as it pleases you. Let the Simplex pay for itself with the money it earns baling for your neighbors. But if you are at all dissatisfied after trying it, send it back. We will pay the return freight. You won't be out a cent.

The Simplex is operated with one horse. You can take it into your barn and run it on rainy days or in the winter time—and get \$1 to \$2 a ton more for your hay.

Drop us a postal asking for our Free Baler Book. It tells you all about it. Write today.

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are "Easy to Use," no veterinary experience necessary. A few dollars invested in our goods will save hundreds of dollars. Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for Air treatment recommended by U. S. Agricultural Dept., price \$3.00. Silver Milk Tubes 50¢. Test Slicer \$1.50. Garget Outfit \$4.00. Capon Tools, Horse and Cattle Syringes, all sent prepaid with full directions. Write for free Booklet, F. F. PILLING & SON CO., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE
*will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or deliverd. Book \$1.00 free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. 11 bottles. Reduces Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 11 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

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for gathering and storing apples, potatoes, etc. Saves labor; prevents rotting 12% each, delivered at your station. Write for free booklet.
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WE PAY \$36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with right to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL P. CO., DEPT. D-18 PARSONS, KANS.

"CARROLLTON WARE"

This Engraving Illustrates Our 31-piece Set.

N. B.—Send for our complete circular showing this set of dishes in the different colors—violets with green leaves in centre, border design in pure gold. This ware is of a fine grade of porcelain, which is light weight, and said to be very tough and durable. It is snowy white in color and has a genuine china glaze, which gives it a smooth and velvety appearance. The shapes are the latest Haviland design, with deep scalloped edges, and handsomely ornamented with scroll work. Each piece is decorated with a beautiful cluster of violets, with foliage and green leaves all in natural colors. Each piece has also an elaborate semi-border of vining sprays in pure gold. The decorations are burned into the ware. The 31-piece set consists of six cups, six saucers, six dinner plates, six desserts, six individual butters, and one meat platter. Receiver to pay freight charges. Weight, boxed, about 20 pounds. Note.—We have two shipping points—one east and one west. Dinner set will be sent from the one nearest your home, hence freight or express charges will be light. Read what some of our patrons say about this set:

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Received the dinner set in good order; they are certainly very pretty and one of the most liberal offers I have ever seen given with any paper. I thank you very much for the same.—Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Vanceburg, Ky., Jan. 13, 1908.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I want to write to you thanking you for the pretty dishes we received from you the day before Christmas. The dishes are as you represented them, very neat and nice. We have used them every day since they came. Sickens has delayed my writing you before.—Mrs. Henry Clark, Orange, Conn., Jan. 20, 1908.

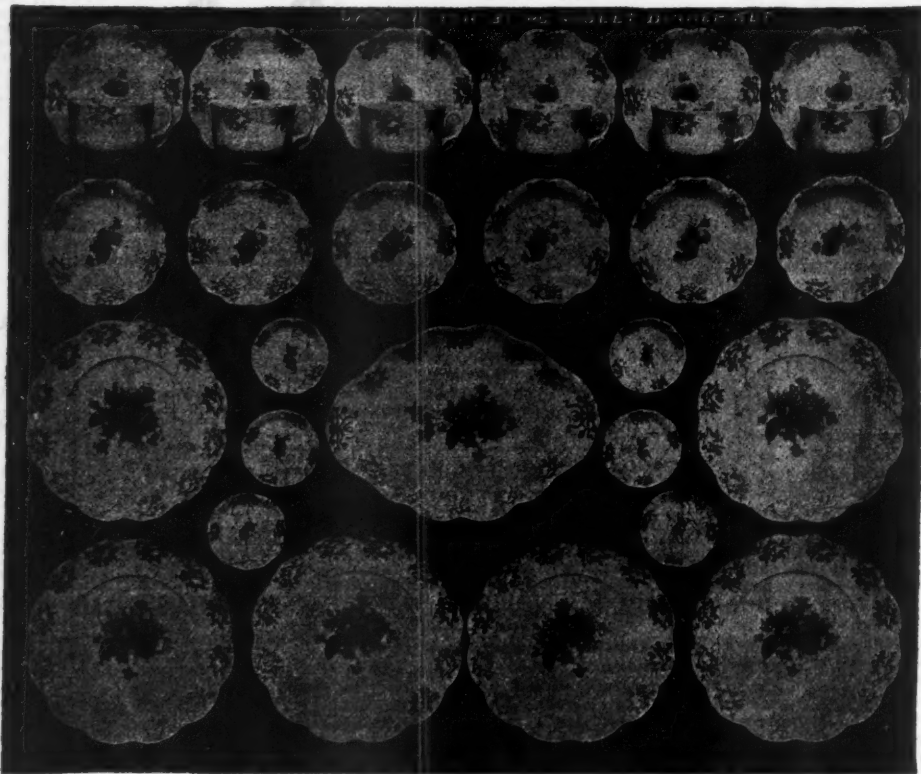
Mr. Charles A. Green:—I received the set of dishes O. K. My wife thinks they are beauties. Please accept our thanks for same. We wish you and your paper much success. The "Fruit Grower" is hard to beat.—Daniel E. Hartnett, Dover, Del., Jan. 24, 1908.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have received the dishes and am delighted with them. They reached me in good condition. Thanking you for your liberal offer and straight dealing.—Marcia L. Moore, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 2, 1908.

Mr. Green:—We desire to thank you for the beautiful dinner set you sent us in connection with your good paper a few days ago, which arrived in good condition. The dishes are certainly fine, both in appearance as well as durability.—William Mote, Hayden, Ind., Jan. 16, 1908.

Our Offer: A paid-in-advance subscription to January, 1912, and this 31-piece set of dishes for \$2.75. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Do not let the fact that you live some distance from us hinder you from ordering this set as we are shipping these dishes all over the UNITED STATES.



If your order is received before Nov. 30th, we will mail you a handsome reproduction of an oil painting entitled "Cattle by the Lake," securely packed in a strong tube. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches.

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plates, six ounds.

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nder; they have ever me.—Mrs.

anking you mas. The used them before.—

My wife We wish d to beat.

delighted u for your ck, Mich.,

er set you ch arrived arance as

sub- dishes oches-

from us ing these

October Days.

'Bout de bes' of all time Is jes' about de fall time, When summer tip his hat an' say "good-bye:" De laughin' and de song time You's waited for a long time, As lazy sunshine rolled across de sky.

A gray day foh a play day Is better dan a May day, An' de leaves dat come a-dancin' f'um de trees Says, since deir duty's done, dey Gwineter take all days foh Sunday A-loafin' an' a-gwine whar dey please. —Washington "Star."

The Farmer's Year.—Not in years, if ever, in the history of the west, says an Abilene, Kansas, writer in "Country Gentleman," has there been so much of everything and at such high prices as at this time. A banker went in his automobile the other day sixteen miles from town, and among other farmers similarly situated came to one who with his three grown sons is farming 320 acres. In the yard were apple trees fairly loaded with fruit going to waste, and other small fruits showed sad neglect. "Why do you neglect your fruit?" he was asked. "Too much to do saving other things," was the reply. "We have 90 acres of alfalfa and have cut it three times; our corn has needed work all the time; the wheat was good and had to be cut, and now must be threshed. There is hay to cut and cows to milk—our creamery check is \$78 a month—and with it all we do not get to bed until 11 o'clock as it is. We can't keep hired help and so something has to slide for itself." A Kansas City minister has a farm in the north part of this county, 160 acres. He rents it. This week, he came up to collect the rent calculated on one-third the crop, and pocketed a check for \$1,000. That meant an income of \$3,000 from the farm this year, more than the whole farm would have sold for eight years ago.

The Crop Estimate.

The estimate of this year's apple crop as compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose is as follows, the figures representing the percentage in each state of a full crop:

Missouri, 20 per cent.
New York, 75 per cent.
Illinois, 10 per cent.
Ohio, 35 per cent.
Kansas, 25 per cent.
Pennsylvania, 45 per cent.
Michigan, 50 per cent.
Indiana, 30 per cent.
Kentucky, 20 per cent.
Virginia, 30 per cent.
Arkansas, 10 per cent.
Iowa, 31 per cent.
West Virginia, 30 per cent.
Maine, 50 per cent.
Nebraska, 20 per cent.
Oklahoma, 20 per cent.
Colorado, 25 per cent.
Massachusetts, 50 per cent.
Maryland, 50 per cent.
New Jersey, 50 per cent.
Vermont, 50 per cent.
Connecticut, 50 per cent.
Idaho, 100 per cent.
Minnesota, 60 per cent.
Utah, 80 per cent.
Delaware, 70 per cent.
Montana, 100 per cent.
California, Oregon and Washington, 75 to 100 per cent.

How Long Did it Take to Learn?

"You're right," said the farmer to the professor who was visiting his dairy, "it is good butter. It ought to be. It took me thirty years to learn how to make it," says the "Interior."

"Send your boy to our agricultural college," replied the man of the schools, "and we will teach him how to make as good or better in thirty days."

The successful conduct of every business now requires more knowledge and a quicker mental action than did either of the "learned professions" 100 years ago. The college-bred man is no longer in America "a triton among minnows."

He has, if he is a minister, half a dozen to half a hundred men in his pews whose culture is as broad as his own. The majority of his elders are bachelors of arts; the young woman who teaches the primary class in Sunday school has a postgraduate degree from a European university and his superintendent is a doctor of laws.

Profit in Waste Places on the Farm.

Many poor soils, now waste spots on the farm, would become profitable if planted with the right kind of forest trees and cared for in the right way. Trees will often grow where grain and grass will not. Swamps, stony ridges, exhausted fields and washed hillsides need not be abandoned. There is money in most of them if they are set to work producing woodlots and forests.

It is decidedly worth while to keep all of the farm at work. The owner pays taxes on all his land, and is out of pocket for whatever is not earning him something.

"One must take pleasure in the shell until one has the happiness to arrive at the kernel."—Goethe.

"Keep Your Money in Your Own Pocket"

Says Wm. Galloway to You



Wm. Galloway President
Wm. Galloway Company
I'm the man whose spreader is so much the best that I can afford to send one to you.

Freight Prepaid

All Freight Prepaid and I don't keep you waiting. I don't delay to write a lot of letters. I trust you to make the fair month's trial of my Galloway Spreader when you get it direct from the factory at Waterloo, Iowa, or shipped at once from one of my Factory's Transfer Stations—Minneapolis—Kansas City—or Madison, Wisconsin. Write me so you can get one for

30 Days Real Free Trial

This Spreader Beats the World

—Galloway's is NOW the Standard



Get My Special Proposition

which is real co-operation between the Manufacturers and the Farmer. It gives you a chance to cut down the cost of your spreader and almost pay for it in one year. It means exactly what it says. Every statement I make to you and every Galloway spreader is backed by my

\$25,000 Bank Bond Guarantee

Buying Second Hand Tools.

Having in my youth worked at the bench for twelve months with an old tool-buyer, and learned the art with him, I mostly buy all my tools second-hand, and save about sixty per cent. thereby, and tools run into money. The following hints from my experience may help others: In buying second-hand tools, go round the pawnshops and second-hand places devoted to such. Know what tools you want, their proper brands, and their present price, new, in Boston. Look round each shop as you go in; if the articles you want are not readily procurable, do not waste time stopping. If they are not, and you see a tool you may want, good and cheap, snap it at once; it will be gone when you want it.—R. Kaleski.

Bad Time to Kill.

"Never kill an animal that is losing flesh," is a maxim followed by butchers, and observation points to a logical reason for the saying. With an animal falling in flesh the muscle fibers are shrinking in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and drier. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in only medium flesh, but gaining rapidly, than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

A gentleman not long since took an apple to show a niece, sixteen years of age, who had studied geography several years, something about the shape and motion of the earth. She looked at him a few moments, and said with much earnestness, "Why, Uncle, you don't mean that the earth really turns round, do you?"

He replied, "But did you not learn that several years ago?"

"Yes, sir," she replied, "I learned it, but never knew it before."

Now it is obvious that this young lady had been laboring several years on the subject of geography, and groping in almost total darkness, because some kind friend did not show her at the outset, by some familiar illustration, that the earth really turns round.—G. B. G.

A WAGON WITH GIFT OF \$500 PIANO WILL STOP AT SOME ONE'S DOOR SOON. WILL IT STOP AT YOUR DOOR? WHETHER IT WILL OR NOT DEPENDS ON YOURSELF. SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF HOW TO EARN MONEY FOR WORK NEAR YOUR HOME, WITH BIG GIFTS TO BEST WORKERS. GOOD PAY TO ALL. THE PIANO AND OTHER GIFTS ARE EXTRA. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The bedbug has been found by two late investigators to be the most dangerous of all blood sucking insects in spreading disease—or, at any rate, in disseminating plague. In its body the germs live and multiply, retaining virulence for many days while the bedbug itself seems to suffer no inconvenience.

Fruits favor the north rather than the south. The strawberry is particularly a northern fruit. Currants and gooseberries do not thrive far south. Even in Alaska, where they have frosts almost every month of the year, there is an abundance of many kinds of fruits.

"Will your dog bite me?"

"I hope not. He is an expensive dog, and we have to be careful as to what he eats."—Nashville "American."

The Freedom of the Farm.

"I hope you don't mind if we tramp over your farm this afternoon and picnic awhile in your woods?" cheerfully asked the spokesman, of a large party as they walked into the gates of the yard. "Not at all! Not at all!" laughed Uncle Charlie Seaver as he dropped his stockinged feet from the veranda post and shoved up his specks. "Just mosey right along and have a good time. The farm is yours for the day. Take that road near the corn crib and help yourself. Step a little light, though, in goin' through those medders along th' creek, as I have never been able to 'sterminate that bed of rattlesnakes in there. But there's only a couple o' dozen of the pesky critters left. I'll get 'em all soon. Better walk around the north pasture where old Joshua is a pawin' and a bellerin' fer he's a powerful bad varmint and when he commands th' sun to run you bet he gets. That little ravine back of the woods is a fine place for a picnic even if Hank Hawkins does say that th' ice-dam at the head o' th' gully is weak and liable to bust any minute. I took some o' th' braces out of the dam yesterday jist to prove Hank is a liar. If that buck sheep over in the orchard gets funny, one o' you grab him by th' horns and kick th' wool off him. He's been a mite too frisky since he nearly killed one o' th' hired men. Don't let the young 'uns get too friendly with those hornets' nests in the berry patch below the grain fields. What! Goin' up th' road a piece? Why yes, I reckon Walt Weaver'll let ye in his big woods. Better stay right here. I give ye the freedom of the farm.—"Puck."

Banking Helpful to Farmers.

And the political functions of banking, particularly in a country governed by opinion, I am not here to advocate the establishment of branch banks or argue in favor of anything which you understand better than I do. But I have this to say, and to say with great confidence: that if a system of branch banks, very simply and inexpensively managed and not necessarily open every day in the week, could be organized, which would put the resources of the rich banks of the country at the disposal of whole countryside to whose merchants and farmers only a restricted and local credit is now open, the attitude of plain men everywhere towards the banks and banking would be changed utterly within less than a generation.

There would be plenty of investments if you carried your money to the people of the country at large and had agents in hundreds of villages who knew the men in their neighborhoods who could be trusted with loans and who would make profitable use of them. Your money, moreover, would quicken and fertilize the country, and that other result would follow which I think you will agree with me is not least important in my argument. The average voter would learn that the money of the country was not being hoarded; that it was at the disposal of any honest man who could use it; and that to strike at the banks was to strike at the general convenience and prosperity.

Spencerport, October 9.—F. E. Gott has a remarkable crop of apples this year. He picked over fifty barrels of high grade Kings from five trees this week. He has a number of Baldwin trees from which he expect to get nearly twenty barrels of good apples.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it affected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark N. Jackson, No. 419 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Fals.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.



A Shoe With Soles of Steel.

A Boon to Workers in the Rough Places of the World.

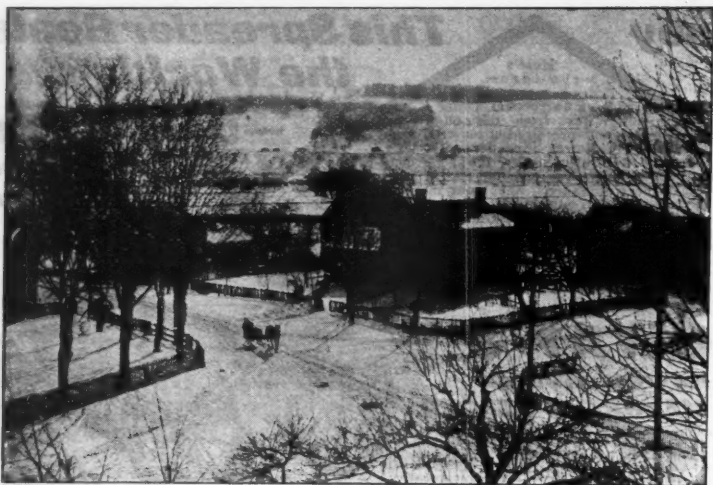
A Revolution in the history of shoe making took place when the popular steel shoe was put on the market. Previous to its advent men who worked in the rough, hard places of the world were without adequate foot protection. For foot comfort and perfect protection against water, snags, sharp rocks, etc. it has never been equalled.

The Steel Shoe is what its name implies. The sole and an inch and a half above the sole is stamped to foot-form from one thin sheet of light, strong steel. The sole is studded with round-headed rivets that prevent slipping and insure a safe foothold, even on frozen ground. The uppers are made from high grade, pliable waterproof leather, firmly riveted to the metal base. To farmers, stockmen, diggers, ditchers, etc., the Steel Shoe is indispensable.

Steel Shoes are held in perfect shape by the firm steel bottom, giving easy comfort under all conditions. Next to comfort, the main reason why so many people wear them is that they last so long. Steel Shoes wear three and four times as long as common leather shoes. They keep the feet dry and comfortable and prevent colds, rheumatism, etc. Unlike rubber boots, they do not cause the feet to perspire and become chafed, tender and sore from scalding and rubbing.

Hair insoles—the kind that can be easily slipped out for cleansing and airing, are in each pair. They absorb the moisture from the feet, lend elasticity to the tread, and keep the feet free from corns, callouses and bunions. Readers of this paper who seek a shoe that insures warm, dry feet and perfect comfort should get the Steel. It costs no more than common leather shoes and lasts three or four times as long.

The Steel Shoe Company, Dept. 52, Racine, Wisconsin, are the manufacturers of this excellent product.



UPPER ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y. PHOTOGRAPH BY MILO NELLIS.

My Experience in Raising Geese.

To Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I will try and tell something of my experience in that line that may be of some value to the amateur goose raiser. The first year I put some eggs under hens but didn't get a good hatch as there is not enough warmth in a hen to hatch goose eggs. I did not know anything about putting dirt in the nest on top of the straw or about sprinkling the eggs with warm water several times during the last week before hatching. About half the eggs or not quite half hatched and some were not able to get out of the shell. I helped them out but they died.

The next year, set the eggs under geese and had a very good hatch. I thought they had to run with the mother goose—but after she tramped several of them to death I found that that would not do. Took them away from her, kept them in the house awhile, then turned them loose in the dooryard; the old hens soon made war on them and picked their necks, causing several to die so had to keep them in a pen. Did not raise many of them.

The next year had a good hatch. I made a pen of long boards, covered it with clapboards, put an old iron heater in the pen full of water; put the goslings in, thought I just had them fixed all right, went to the pen to feed them in about an hour afterwards and a sorry sight met my gaze. In one corner were about thirty little goslings shivering, and wet as if nearly drowned, and several of the smaller ones tramped to death. Found that that would not do, so had to take the water away from them and divide the pen and put half on one side and half on the other and put a saucer with a rock in it for them to drink out of, as large as a hen when they wandered off and something got about half of them.

The next year I got a wire hoop, (wire netting about three yards) and made a hoop. Put the little goslings in that and moved it around. When they cleaned up one batch of weeds and grass, I moved the hoop. They got the sunshine and fresh air that way and grew very fast. Kept the water away, that is not let them get into it. I put water in a dish or pan and turned another smaller pan down in that so they could not get into the water. Have had very good luck for the past two or three years. Put the old geese in the lot with the hogs; the hogs will not molest them even when they eat out of the trough with them but do not put the goslings in the hog-lot. Do not put too many goslings together or they will crowd some of them down under their feet and kill them. Have some store boxes, soap boxes will do, take a board off the side, tack on a piece of screen, also tack some oil cloth or tin on top of the boxes so they won't leak; put not more than six or eight in a box—just turn the boxes down on the ground and put the little goslings under of nights. Keep them in the house a few nights before putting out on the ground under boxes as the rats can't get at them; rats are very fond of goose meat. I have lost several by rats—they even took them out of the basket while in the house. Keep as many ganders as geese if you want to have good luck with the eggs hatching. I got \$1.00 a piece for my geese in our town, and it is not much of a market either. Parties bought them for Christmas.—Mrs. Perry Grover, Ohio.

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Where one life is quenched in gloom, There Love broods above the tomb.

Valuable Notes.

Berlin's firemen wear water tight jackets which may be filled from the hose, affording the wearer protection from the heat.

In Japan a company is manufacturing a product from volcanic ashes which is a good substitute for cement for many purposes.

Tea is a germicide, according to a Boston physician, who claims it is an especially rank enemy of the typhoid bacillus.

Although the house fly lays eggs, the flesh fly, better known as the "blue bottle," produces living larvae, about fifty at a time.

Missouri led in the production of lead in the United States in 1907, pushing Idaho, the leader in 1906, back to second place.

The electrical equipment of the Cunard liner Mauretania includes over 250 miles of cables and more than 6,000 16-candle-power lamps.

A \$10,000 plant for the production of ozone by electrolysis, the largest in the world, has been completed at a Pittsburgh hospital.

A Norwegian factory receives power for six turbines from water that falls 3,287 feet through a tunnel from a lake seven miles away.

Japan is building a 1,100-ton torpedo boat to have a speed of thirty-nine miles an hour and to carry a heavy gun in addition to four torpedo tubes.

Peru has officially adopted as its standard time that of the seventy-fifth meridian, the same as "eastern" time in the United States.

Three parts by weight of boracic acid to one of powdered wax makes a good compound for brazing steel. It should be applied as a paste with water.

The United States produces 51,720,619 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$131,966,147 at the mines, last year, according to the geological survey.

The addition of three drops of mercury to each ounce of common solder will make a solder fusing at a low temperature for united soft metals.

For the benefit of out-door workers who must have their hands free, a German inventor has brought out a tent-shaped umbrella that straps to the shoulders.

The railroads of the United States used 18,855,691 barrels of oil for fuel in 1907, an increase of over 3,000,000 barrels over the preceding year.

The most productive insect known to science is the termite, or white ant, which has been known to lay eggs at the rate of 80,000 a day for a month.

Gold and silver anodes should be removed from the solution when not in use, as the bath will dissolve them even when no electricity is passing through them.

A recent English invention is a portable circular saw resembling the street outfit of the scissors grinder, which may be moved up to stationary timber to cut it.

Picked 53 Bbls. of Apples in One Day.

H. Wilson near Rochester, N. Y., asserts that in 9 hours and 40 minutes, Charles Kaiser, of Rochester, picked 53 barrels of apples. Kaiser was working for Wilson. It is the belief of Wilson that this is a world's record, and he is thinking of issuing a challenge on behalf of Kaiser to the apple pickers of the country. Apple pickers receive 10 cents a barrel, so Kaiser made \$5.30 yesterday.

Learning Early.—Teacher—"If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?"

Scholar—"They'll think they can lick me!"—Philadelphia "Inquirer."

Through a long life, I have suffered from many calamities, most of which never happened.

TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE Why Not Save From 40 to 50 per cent. on your Periodicals by ordering from us.

Green's Fruit Grower One Year

With Agricultural Epitomist, m. 1 yr. \$0.50	With Inland Farmer, w. 1 yr. \$1.00
" Agricultural Experiment, m. 1 yr. .50	" Iowa State Register, w. 1 yr. .75
" Ainslee's Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.80	" Irrigation Age, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" American Agriculturist, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Journal of Agriculture, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" American Boy, m. 1 yr. 1.10	" Kansas Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" American Bee Journal, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Kimball's D'y Farmer, s. m. 1 yr. .75
" American Cultivator, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Ladies' Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" American Fancier, s. m. 1 yr. .80	" Ladies' World, m. 1 yr. .80
" American Farmer, m. 1 yr. .75	" Ladies' Favorite Mag., m. 1 yr. .75
" Amn. Fruit and Nut J'n'l, m. 1 yr. .90	" Little Chronicle, w. 1 yr. 1.75
" American Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Little Folks (Salem), w. 1 yr. 1.50
" Am. Farm World, m. 1 yr. .75	" Little Folks' Paper, m. 1 yr. .80
" Amn. Poultry Advocate, m. 1 yr. .75	" Live Stock Inspector, w. 1 yr. .75
" Amn. Poultry Journal, m. 1 yr. .75	" McCall's Magazine, m. 1 yr. .85
" American Swineherd, m. 1 yr. .75	" Maine Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Arkansas Traveler, m. 1 yr. .75	" Market Growers J'n'l, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Arkansas Homestead, m. 1 yr. .70	" Mail and Breeze, Fd, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Art Student, m. 1 yr. .75	" Michigan Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" American Sheep Breeder, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Mich. Poultry Breeder, m. 1 yr. .70
" American Threshermen, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Mo. and Kan. Farmer, w. 1 yr. .60
" All Story Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.50	" Missouri Val. Farmer, w. 1 yr. .75
" Argosy, m. 1 yr. 1.50	" Mod. Farmer and B. B., m. 1 yr. .70
" American Motherhood, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Modern Priscilla, m. 1 yr. .75
" American Inventor, s. m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Mothers' Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" American Machinist, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Metropolitan Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.75
" American Penman, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Model Magazine (The), m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Breeders' Gazette, w. 1 yr. 1.75	" Munsey Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.50
" Breckner's Review, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Na. Farmer & Stock Gr., m. 1 yr. .75
" Black Cat, m. 1 yr. 1.40	" National Fruit Grower, m. 1 yr. .75
" Broadway Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.40	" National Home Journal, m. 1 yr. .75
" Bohemian, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Nebraska Journal, m. 1 yr. .75
" Bock News, m. 1 yr. .50	" New Eng. Homestead, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Boston Cook. Sc'l Mag., m. 1 yr. 1.40	" New Ideas, m. 1 yr. .70
" Business Educator, 10 mos. 1 yr. 1.40	" N. Y. Farmer (The), w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Business Man's Mag., m. 1 yr. 1.40	" N. Y. Tribune Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Babyhood Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" (Tri-weekly) N. Y. Tribune, m. 1 yr. 1.35
" California Fruit Grower, w. 1 yr. 2.00	" N. Y. Weekly Witness, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Carpenters' Magazine, m. 1 yr. 4.00	" (Tri-weekly) N. Y. World, m. 1 yr. 1.10
" Children's Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" New England Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Chicago Inter Ocean, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Northwest Agriculturist, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Cosmopolitan, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" N. W. Pacific Farmer, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Coleman's Rural World, m. 1 yr. .75	" New Thought, m. 1 yr. .75
" Commercial Poultry, m. 1 yr. .60	" New Idea Wom. Mag., m. 1 yr. .90
" Country Gentleman, m. 1 yr. 1.50	" N. Y. Produce News, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Current Literature, m. 1 yr. 3.00	" N. Y. Packer, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" California Cultivator, w. 1 yr. 1.25	" Orff's Farm and Poultry, m. 1 yr. .60
" Canadian Horticulturist, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Orange Judd Farmer, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Carpenter and Building, m. 1 yr. 1.40	" Outlook (The), m. 1 yr. 3.25
" Commoner, m. 1 yr. 1.75	" Ohio Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Cotton Journal, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Our Dumb Animals, m. 1 yr. .75
" Correct English, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Our Little People, m. 1 yr. .75
" Country Life in America, m. 1 yr. 4.00	" Pacific Homestead, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Connecticut Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Paris Modes, m. 1 yr. .75
" Designer (The), m. 1 yr. .80	" Pathfinder, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Dakota Farmer, s. m. 1 yr. .75	" Physical Culture Mag., w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Dog Fancier, m. 1 yr. .80	" Poultry Tribune, m. 1 yr. .60
" Dressmaking-at-Home, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Poultry Husbandry, m. 1 yr. .75
" Everybody's Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.80	" Poultry Record, m. 1 yr. .75
" Everywhere (Car. Mag.), m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Poultry Gazette, m. 1 yr. .60
" Farm Poultry, s. m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Poultry Herald, m. 1 yr. .70
" Fanciers' Magazine, w. 1 yr. 1.25	" Poultry Keeper, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farm and Fireside, s. m. 1 yr. .75	" Poultry Monthly, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farmer's Voice, s. m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Poultry Success, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farm and Home, s. m. 1 yr. .75	" Popular Fashions, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farm Journal, m. 1 yr. .75	" Practical Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Farm Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75	" Practical Dairyman, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Farm News, m. 1 yr. .60	" Prairie Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Farm and Ranch, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" People's Home Journal, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farm Press, m. 1 yr. .75	" People's Pop. Monthly, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farm Progress, s. m. 1 yr. .75	" Pictorial Review, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Farm Poultry, s. m. 1 yr. .70	" Ranch and Range, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farmer's Wife, m. 1 yr. .60	" Review of Reviews, m. 1 yr. 3.00
" Farmer's Guide, w. 1 yr. 1.30	" Rural New Yorker, w. 1 yr. 1.30
" Fanciers' Gazette, m. 1 yr. .75	" Rural Weekly, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farmer and Stockman, w. 1 yr. 1.10	" Reliable Poultry J'n'l, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farmers' Advocate, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Rocky Mountain News, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Farmers' Call, w. 1 yr. .75	" Rural Life (F. and S.), m. 1 yr. .75
" Farmers' Home Journal, m. 1 yr. 1.10	" Sabbath Reading, m. 1 yr. .90
" Farmers' Review, w. 1 yr. 1.10	" St. Nicholas Magazine, m. 1 yr. 3.00
" Farmers' Tribune, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Southern Fruit Grower, m. 1 yr. .75
" Farm Stock and Home, s. m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Successful Farming, m. 1 yr. .75
" Feather (The), m. 1 yr. .75	" Success Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Field and Farm, w. 1 yr. 2.25	" Sunset Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Floral Life, m. 1 yr. .75	" Smith's Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" Food and Drink, m. 1 yr. .75	" Southern Planter, m. 1 yr. .75
" Fruit Belt, m. 1 yr. .75	" Spokesman Review, t. w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Fruit and Produce News, w. 1 yr. 1.25	" Swine Breeders' J'n'l, m. 1 yr. .75
" Fruit Trade Journal, w. 1 yr. 1.25	" Table Talk, m. 1 yr. 1.35
" Fruitman and Gardener, m. 1 yr. .75	" Technical World Mag., m. 1 yr. 1.50
" Game Fanciers' Journal, m. 1 yr. .75	" The Farm Home, m. 1 yr. .75
" G'l'ngs in Bee Culture, s. m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Travel Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.10
" Good Health, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Travel Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Good Housekeeping, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Texas Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Good Literature, m. 1 yr. .75	" Ten Story Book, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Garden Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Turf, Farm and Home, w. 1 yr. 1.75
" Good Roads, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Twentieth Cen. Rev., m. 1 yr. .75
" Goodall's Farmer, m. 1 yr. .75	" Uncle Remus's Mag., m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Girls' Companion, w. 1 yr. .75	" Up-to-Date Farming, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Hoard's Dairyman, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Vick's Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" Household Realm, m. 1 yr. .75	" Van Norden's Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Housekeeper, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Voice of Fashion, m. 1 yr. .75
" Household Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75	" Wallace's Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Housewife, m. 1 yr. .75	" Western Fruit Grower, m. 1 yr. .60
" Home and Farm, m. 1 yr. .75	" Western Poultry Journal, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Human Life, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Wisconsin Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Home Needlework Mag., m. 1 yr. 1.00	" Wisconsin Agriculturist, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Harmsworth Self-Edu., m. 1 yr. 1.75	" World's Events, m. 1 yr. 1.10
" Harper's Bazar, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Woman's Home Com., m. 1 yr. 1.40
" Hunter, Trad. and Trap, m. 1 yr. 1.25	" Woman's Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" Homestead, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Woman's Farm Journal, m. 1 yr. .75
" Home Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.00	" World To-day, m. 1 yr. 1.50
" Home Herald, w. 1 yr. 1.75	" Woman's Nat. Daily, d. 1 yr. 1.00
" Inter-Ocean, w. 1 yr. 1.60	" What's in the Magazines, m. 1 yr. .60
" Indiana Farmer, w. 1 yr. 1.00	" Woman's Home Journal, m. 1 yr. 2.00
" Inland Poultry Journal, m. 1 yr. .60	" Youth's Companion, w. 1 yr. 2.00
	" Young People's W'kly, w. 1 yr. 1.00

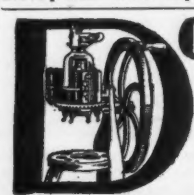
Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. money order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. Canadian orders must add extra postage.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$.....for which send the following publications for one year to addresses given.

Name.....
St. or R. F. D.....
P. O.....
State.....

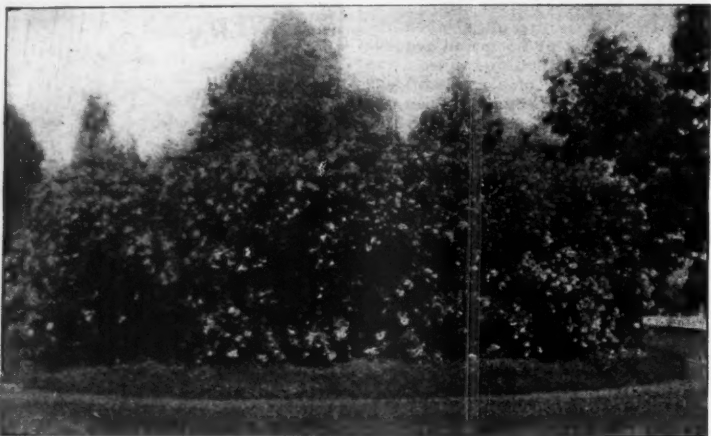
Note:—Write for special prices for more than two publications. Canadian orders not accepted at above prices. Write for prices. Remember individual checks not accepted.



DOUBLE YOUR EGG YIELD

Fresh, raw, green bone contains over four times as much "protein" and other egg-making materials, as grain. It takes the place of worms and bugs in fowls' diet; that's why it gives more eggs—greater fertility—stronger chicks—earlier broilers and layers—larger market fowls, and bigger profits. You can cut it most easily, rapidly and best with **Mann's Latest Model BONE CUTTER**. Automatically adapts cutting to your strength. Never clogs. Cuts all adhering meat and gristle. We send it on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. No money in advance. Catalogue free.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 39, Milford, Mass.



A BED OF ROSES AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Music Helps to Make a Happy Home.

Music and fun are food for man's best nature. They nourish the finest sentiments. They make you not only happier, but better.

The wise philosophers know that music is not a mere luxury, but almost one of life's necessities. Herbert Spencer, the great scientist, says: "Only sleep and laughter rest the brain."

And every man and every family needs the brain-rest and spirit-rest of good music and hearty laughter.

It's all wrong to starve your taste for music and your sense of fun. It's your own fault if you find the evenings dull and dreary, but it isn't a "square deal" to your family to deprive them of the music and fun that every home needs.

But you say, "I can't play any musical instrument and I'm too old to learn," or "I would get music of some kind for the children, but they haven't the time to learn to play."

Nowadays there is no excuse, why any one shouldn't have music in his home no matter where he lives. There is one instrument that makes it possible for you to have the world's best music, and you or anyone else in your family can play it without knowing a single note of music.

That instrument is the Victor and the variety and beautiful tone-quality of the music it brings to you is simply wonderful.

This instrument is all instruments in one. It is a famous band or orchestra; it is a minstrel show, a leading vaudeville singer, or the actual living voices of the greatest stars in the operatic world.

You can't possibly imagine how beautiful and true to life Victor music really is. You can't compare it with any instrument you have ever heard. You have never heard anything like it unless you have had the pleasure of hearing the famous bands and great singers themselves.

One thing that attests to the high musical qualities of the Victor and places it in a class by itself is the fact that such famous bands as Sousa's and Arthur Pryor's and the greatest vaudeville artists and the most celebrated opera singers of the world play and sing for the Victor exclusively.

Victor music is uplifting and inspiring. There is nothing trashy about it. No home need be ashamed of a Victor for it is indeed a musical treasure that is worthy of a place in every home.

Plenty of Money.

The subject is so huge that we can deal with it only in millions. Here is a comparison between 1897 and 1907 in millions of dollars (000,000 omitted).

Deposits in—	1897	1907
National banks	\$ 1,770	\$ 4,323
Savings banks	1,983	3,495
State banks	724	3,069
Trust companies	567	2,062
Private banks	50	151
Total deposits	\$ 5,094	\$13,100
Bank clearings	31,338	95,315
Exports	1,050	1,881
Imports	765	1,434
Farm animals	1,655	4,331
Wool (pounds)	259	298
Wheat (bushels)	530	634
Corn (bushels)	1,903	2,592
Cotton (bales)	9	14
Coal (tons)	179	370
Pig iron (tons)	10	26
Steel (tons)	7	24
Manufactures (1890 and 1907)	9,372	14,802
Freight (tons)	783	1,700

Japan has an area of 148,852 square miles and according to the census of 1906 a population of 48,304,397. Sixty per cent. of the people are agriculturists and yet on account of the mountainous nature of the country only about one-sixth of the total area is under cultivation. The farm laborer works from sunrise to sunset. Men receive 17 to 22 cents and women 10 to 15 cents a day, the employer paying for their subsistence.

There is room for improvement in the roads of the country. It doesn't take much money either.

Newest Notes of Science.

A four-foot coal seam yields 6,000 tons per acre.

Vinegar will successfully clean a dirty, powder-caked gun barrel.

American turbine engines will be used on two of Japan's new battleships.

To make carbon ink, dissolve genuine India ink in common black writing fluid.

More than 400,000,000 gallons of oil were exported from Philadelphia last year.

The human eye can discern an object as small as 1-625 of an inch in diameter.

A white tiger, the first ever known, recently was killed by some hunters in Assam.

A pound of cork is sufficiently buoyant to support an average-sized man in water.

Mexico plans to spend \$25,000,000 in the near future in experiments in irrigation.

A telegraphing typewriter that may be attached to any typewriter is a recent invention.

A new motor boat is propelled by an aerial screw. Under favorable conditions high speed is attained.

A new German explosive, the invention of a man named Gehre, is said to be the most powerful yet devised.

A patent has been granted a Chicago man on an electric piano that produces music from bells instead of wires.

Spirits of nitre will remove ink stains from hard woods, which should be washed with clean water after it is used.

The city of Warsaw, Russia, shares in the profits of its first electric street car line, recently put into operation.

The country's production of abrasive materials in 1907 was valued at \$1,680,757, an increase over 1906 of \$207,344.

A French invention, consisting of bulb thermometers, predicts at sundown whether there will be frost during the night.

Ten coal briquetting plants in the United States produced 63,153 short tons last year, worth on the market \$244,942.

The waste products of a nearby coal mine are utilized to furnish the city of Amherst, N. S., with heat and power.

Electric railways of the United States have attained a trackage of over 40,000 miles, nearly one-fifth that of the steam lines.

A company is being formed at Bellefonte, Pa., to manufacture brick, the chief ingredient of which will be furnace slag.

Cookery Kinks.—For little cakes or cookies the oven should be moderately quick. Cake which contains butter needs a moderate oven, but a cake which contains no butter should be baked in a quick oven. Cakes which have been mixed with molasses require a moderate oven, because they burn unless watched very closely. If a cake browns too quickly—that is, if the oven is too hot—place on the oven shelf a dish containing cold water.

A woman whose angel food is famous, says that there are a few things she always bears in mind when preparing this delectable cake. The oven must be slow at first, but one that gradually increases in temperature. Quite unlike the case when baking other cake, the oven door may be opened without danger.

Distrusting the banks, a Morillon, Ark., man buried \$10,000 in greenbacks in an old pail in 1904. For the decaying mass which he dug up the other day he has been able to collect \$9,975, thanks to the efforts of the treasury redemption expert. Sometimes a fool and his money have great and undeserved luck.—New York "World."

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A well cared for asparagus bed is a permanent feature, and it brings a lot of comfort to the one who has it.

It costs the farmer \$100,000,000 annually to feed the rats, crows and sparrows. Save your share—get your boy a Stevens

Think how much damage a few crows can soon do in a field of young corn. And the rats to the corn in the crib. Or sparrows in ripening wheat or small grain. And the many chickens you lose when there are a few rats around or hawks.

So you see what it costs you to feed these pests. All an absolute loss.

Yet most of such loss you can easily avoid. If your boy had a

STEVENS

RIFLE

he'd make quick riddance of rats. He'd soon scare the crows and hawks away. And the wary sparrows would seek other fields than yours.

All this, in a year, would pay for a Stevens many times over.

Besides, your boy would develop keen sight, and the tramp-ing and shooting he'd get would keep him healthier, and the fun make him happier.

Send for Stevens catalog—learn how thoroughly good all Stevens guns are—Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols—and how moderate in price. 5c. for postage brings the catalog.

And your boy will like "Guns and Gunning," a book by Dan Beard, full of hints on hunting and shooting, choosing and caring for a gun, etc. Sent postpaid for 20c, paper cover, or 30c, cloth cover.

Your dealer can probably supply you with Stevens guns— or we will ship direct, express prepaid, if you cannot obtain.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
375 Grove Street,
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS. - U. S. A.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

MAKE A FORTUNE IN FRUIT

\$2,000 to \$8,000 a Year Profit from Only 10 Acres

You have heard of the wonders of irrigation. How would you like to own ten acres of irrigated fruit land in the famous Bitter Root Valley, where apples yield a clear profit of from \$2,000 to \$8,000 on ten acres every year? Where Grains and Vegetables also are produced in such abundance that the profits are almost beyond belief? Here's your chance, if you have a little ready money—say \$300 to \$500.

The World's Greatest Irrigation Project

The Bitter Root Valley Canal—81 miles long—built at a cost of over \$1,500,000—is practically completed. It creates an opportunity for you to make a fortune in fruit. We are now offering for sale a portion of our 40,000-acre irrigated tract, at a mere fraction of its value as measured by that of adjoining land. We are making such easy terms that even the man of small means can afford to invest.

A Few Hundred Dollars Hold 10 Acres of the Finest Fruit Land in this Wonderful Irrigated BITTER ROOT VALLEY of MONTANA

Land and water sold outright—no "homesteading." Present prices of only \$100 to \$150 per acre, on easy terms, afford those interested in fruit growing an unusual opportunity. This is the most attractive, prosperous and longest tried fruit valley in the Pacific Northwest. Nestled among the mountains, amid scenic beauties unsurpassed. Soil of exceeding depth and richness. The Land of Perfect Fruit! No insect fruit pests! 15,000 good neighbors! Rural Free Delivery—Farmers' Telephones—Fine Schools and Churches. Good roads everywhere. Steam and electric railroads bring world's best markets to your door. Delightful place to live. The buyer of each tract of land will become a proportionate owner in the Canal, and thus obtain perpetual water rights.

The Acreage is Limited—The Opportunity Boundless! Prompt Action is Imperative! Postal Brings Magnificent FREE Book!

The land is being sold off rapidly. Hundreds are making application. Investigate without delay. The Free Book and Map give information that may be worth many thousands of dollars to you. Contains page after page of evidence, from unquestioned authorities, proving that \$2,000 to \$8,000 clear profit annually is being made on ten-acre tracts of Bitter Root Valley irrigated fruit land. Fortune awaits the man who buys now. Write quickly for Free Book, Maps and full information. We want a few reliable agents. Address Dept. A.I. BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION CO., 100 Washington Street, CHICAGO

**GREEN'S PRUNING KNIFE.**

OUR OFFER: Send us two new subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year each, and we will send you a Keen Cutter Knife, postpaid. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

Absolutely the first Triple Power and only genuine Steel Stump Puller. 40 per cent lighter, 100 per cent stronger than any other. Guaranteed for three years. Catalog free. Address: HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 9-80, Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

TILE DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE

Earliest and easiest worked. Carries off surplus water; admits air to the soil. Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Side Walk Tile, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 33 Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.



We insert the above illustration to give you an idea of the beautiful Marlin rifle which is one of the gifts we propose to give to the person who secures for us the next largest number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower. This is a magazine repeating rifle, beautifully chased and ornamented. C. A. Green paid for this rifle, with globe sights attached, \$35.00. It is of first-class workmanship and one of the best rifles made. N. B.—We offer for the largest number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower a new \$500.00 Piano direct from the factory. If interested send for our special announcement. Contest ends Feb. 1, 1909.

The Bird Catcher.

To play this game you must first decide which one of you is to be the Bird-Catcher; the other players each choose the name of a bird, but no one must choose the owl, as it is forbidden. All the players then sit in a circle with their hands on their knees, except the Bird-Catcher, who stands in the center and tells a tale about birds, taking care to especially mention the ones he knows to have been chosen by the company. As each bird's name is called, the owner must imitate its note as well as he can, but when the owl is named all hands must be put behind the chair and remain there until the next bird's name is called. When the Bird-Catcher cries "all the birds" the players must all together give their various imitations of birds. Should any player fail to give the cry when his bird is named, or forget to put his hands behind his chair, he has to change places with the Bird-Catcher.

To a Subscriber.

Reply about Kieffer Pear: Thanks for \$1 received to extend your subscription for three years. If you thin your Kieffer pears in June cutting out half the small fruit you will increase the size of that which is left and get a better price for it. Leave the Kieffer pears on the tree as long as it is safe to do so or until they begin to drop. Pack in apple barrels the same as apples, shaking down tightly so that they will not rattle. Small green Kieffer pears will not sell for paying prices. Most Kieffer pear trees overbear, thus half the fruit should be shaken off. There is no better pear for canning than well grown and ripened Kieffers.

Mark Twain Robbed.

Thieves broke in and stole his solid silver. Then he posted on his front door the following notice:

To the next burglar: There is nothing but plated ware in this house, now and henceforth. You will find it in that brass thing in the dining room over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket, put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make a noise—it disturbs the family. You will find rubbers in the front hall by that thing which has the umbrellas in it—chiffonier, I think they call it, or pergola, or something like that. Please close the door.—Mark Twain.

A request has been sent to Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by the executive committee of the Middle Georgia Peach Growers' association, that one of the department experts be allowed to make a thorough investigation as to the advisability of the non-salable portions of the Georgia peach crop in the manufacture of denatured alcohol. Men well versed on the subject have held for some time that denatured alcohol of a high grade could be made from the decayed and wormy portions of the peach crop, thus making a valuable asset of what has up to this time been an utter loss.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Good Fruit Market.

Professor F. C. Sears, of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, gives this convincing reason why Eastern farmers should grow more fruit:

Within a radius of 350 miles from central Massachusetts there are about 23,000,000 people, a very large proportion of whom are non-producers and are working for good and regular wages. That class of people give the best market possible for what might be called standard grades of fruit. Add to this the fact that we have a large and increasing class of the very wealthy, who are not particular what they pay for fruit provided it is of such quality as to appeal to them, and you have a combination in the way of a market which it would be difficult to improve.

Up in the top of the maple tree, Hid in the branches were none might see Little green ladies, one and two, Fussed and chattered the long night through, Maybe the frog at the fountain brink Closed his eyes for a wee, wee wink. Maybe the bat in the cherry tree Slept a little, but never we! Snug and warm in the nursery beds, Four little piglets, two little heads. Little white ladies, one and two, Fussed and chattered the whole night through.

The Orchard.—There is nothing that adds to the value of a farm like a well-cared for apple orchard. Such farms are not in the market. A young, thrifty orchard, not old enough to bear, adds to the value of a farm twice as much as the orchard cost. You can't drive a boy off a farm where there is a good orchard and he will take care of it. The "harrier," the hoe, the hand saw and jackknife will give new life to an old, halfstarved orchard.

This is the season for singing: "Talk o' turkey-breast so white—Goose baked brown, an' served up right; Smokehouse ham, an' likes o' that—Streak o' lean, an' streak o' fat. My! they ain't a 'simmon blossom To a big, fat Georgy 'possum. When he's thar to grace the feast—Sides jest gleamin' with the grease." —Atlanta "Constitution."

Preacher—Harry, a mother has five children, but four potatoes. How can she divide the potatoes so that each one will receive an equal portion? Harry (quickly)—Mash 'em.



READ WHAT THIS WOMAN DOES

"Made over 11,000 yards of carpet on my loom in spare time the past three years," writes Mrs. Sadie K. Taggart, Waukomis, Okla. "I never weave a day that I don't make 20 yards and I do my own housework. I weigh only 115 pounds—don't tire of weaving. Loom as good an investment as an 80-acre farm."

What's the use of a roof you have to keep tinkering?

Genasco Ready Roofing

puts an end to your roof troubles.

It is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the natural water-proofer. It gives you absolute weather-protection years after ordinary roofing has "passed away." Guaranteed in writing, and backed by a thirty-two-million-dollar organization.

Ask your dealer for Genasco; and don't be humbugged with a "just as good" kind. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Write us for Book 30 and samples.



THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York

San Francisco

Chicago

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

I SELL THE GALLOWAY

CREAM SEPARATOR DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM AND SAVE YOU 50 PER CENT

Get My Prices Before You Buy—Send for My Catalog—Get My Separator

I have been told there are a lot of farmers who would own a cream separator if they could get a strictly high-grade machine at a fair price.

I am offering every farmer just that sort of machine in my New Improved Galloway at a price that will fit any pocketbook, and will take all the risk of my separator pleasing. I will send it out on my 30 days' free trial plan, backed by my regular \$25,000 legal bond guarantee, and you can judge for yourself its merit.

Then to the first farmer in any section who buys my separator I am going to make the greatest proposition ever made by any manufacturer of a cream separator.

Write me today for my new catalog and Special Proposition before you think of buying any other make of separator.

I Want One Million Farmers To Get My Special Proposition

My Special Proposition is something new. Don't fail to write me for it at once. The offer is good only for the first party in any locality buying one of my separators.

I guarantee the Galloway is just the machine you want on your farm. That is exactly what I do when I offer to let you try it 30 days on my free trial plan. It is a machine with every modern feature in the line of cream separator construction. Low supply can. Enclosed gearing, dust-proof and perfectly safe. Sanitary. Easy running. Easy cleaned. Close skimming, right down to the last drop. Built stronger than really necessary to last—out of the best materials money can buy. A beauty in design. Perfect in arrangement. Simple in construction. Adjustable at every point. In fact, it is the only modern in every feature separator made today, and is sold direct to you under the strongest kind of a guarantee at prices you are willing to pay for a standard strictly high-grade separator.

Write me today for my catalog, telling you all about it. I will send my Special Proposition to you in the same mail. Try the Galloway today.

William Galloway, Pres.
The William Galloway Company
883 Jefferson Street Waterloo, Iowa

MAIL ME A ONE CENT POSTAL FOR MY NEW 1908 CATALOG

\$25,000 GUARANTEE

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

GET MY FREE BOOK

FREIGHT PREPAID

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Personal To Rheumatics

I want a letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free A One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM**. I know it does. I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot **cure** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **ease** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You must drive it out**. It is in the blood and you must **drive it out** and **get it**. This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does go.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffed, sore joints, and cures them **quickly**.

I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU

If you will only let me do it. I will prove much in **one week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real** Rheumatic Remedy will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **one dollar each**. This bottle is heavy and we must pay Uncle Sam to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized One Dollar Bottle will be promptly sent you **free**, everything prepaid. There will be **nothing** to pay on receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a One Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who **send the 25 cents** for charges. Address **KUHN REMEDY CO., DEPT. G. HOYNE & NORTH AVES., CHICAGO**

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Start NOW —I'll Show You How \$25 Per Week You Can Easily Make At Home

Now is just the time—start this easy work at home in your spare time—you'll soon be wanting to run your loom all the time—for the very easy profits. I will tell you how you can make your time most profitable—how you can engage in a delightful and fascinating occupation in your own home, that will not interfere with your other duties and assure you big profits for as much or as little time as you may be able to devote to it. I promise that you'll be interested. I say and I know that every word I say is true, that you can make more money and make it more easily by weaving on a Newcomb Automatic Loom than at any other kind of home employment. My 20 years' experience with others and their letters prove what you can do.

THE NEWCOMB AUTOMATIC LOOM

is made especially for home workers. Unlike any other loom, it practically works itself. A simple movement of the hand is all it requires of the operator. No treading—no stooping—no shuttle throwing. Just the easy work that thousands of old and young are making big money at today—at home.

No experience is necessary. You will be delighted with the ease with which you can make the finest and most durable carpets, rugs, mats, draperies of every kind, and even beautiful portieres, chenille curtains and hammocks. Bear in mind also, that no cash outlay for supplies is required. Old carpets, sacks, cast-off clothing and rags all furnish material for the loom. And the results you get with such material are simply wonderful. You can be sure when you own a Newcomb, that you will have more than enough work to keep you busy. Many of our customers make from \$25 to \$50 a week weaving with the Newcomb, and you can do likewise.

Do not neglect this opportunity. Write me today for my free catalog, "Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable terms on which you can obtain one of them. **W. B. STARK, Sec'y, NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 20 Taylor St., Davenport, Iowa.**



W. B. STARK who will help you start a money-making business. **NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY** Let me send you some samples of the work you can do on a Newcomb Loom. The more you need the money the more I can and will help you to get started to making it.

"Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable terms on which you can obtain one of them.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop a Man From Drink.

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she generously offers to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that she so successfully used.



Mrs. Margaret Anderson Who Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

The remedy can be given to the patient unnoticed so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She is anxious to help others so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks to drop her a line today. She makes no charge for this help, she has nothing to sell, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. Of course, she expects that you are yourself personally interested in curing one who drinks, and are not writing out of mere curiosity. Send your letter in confidence to her home, here is her address—Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 530 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York—or to make it easier for you, simply write your name and full address plainly, in the coupon below and send it to her.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
530 Home Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.
Dear Madam: Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Name
Address

PILES CURED

Let Us Send You ON FREE TRIAL
Our New \$1.00 Treatment which
is Curing Thousands

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You'll get by return mail, prepaid our 3-fold Absorption Cure for Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Tumors, Constipation, etc., (in plain wrapper) TO TRY FREE.

Try it thoroughly, and then if satisfied that you have found a true cure at last, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and we take your word. You can see that only a really wonderful cure could be offered like this.

Dr. Van Vleck's 3-Fold Treatment is curing many of the very worst cases, even cases of 30 and 40 years' standing, as well as all the milder stages. Neglect of the early symptoms of piles often leads to a lifetime of suffering. Sit down now and write to Dr. Van Vleck Co., 1179 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. You'll get the \$1.00 treatment at once on free trial, just as we agree. Write today.



book and particular free, in person or by letter, G. ALLEN BOWE, M. D., 40 NIAGARA ST. N. BUFFALO, N. Y.



HEALTH DEPT.

Some Hints for Health.

It is an old-fashioned law which still holds good, that every one should take a tonic. Every child in years gone by was compelled to swallow that nauseous dose of oil which they so dreaded, or else that equally awful sulphur and molasses. True, these things will not do any one harm but there are correctibles which will do as much good and are more pleasant to take.

There is nothing more healthy for man, woman or child than the fresh vegetables and fruit which are now on the market, and which are not expensive. Nothing will do more to help clear up the system than these fresh greens. The eating of meat should be reduced, but not altogether discontinued. Every man requires meat. Veal and pork should be discontinued in the summer, and in their place plenty of fresh vegetables should be eaten. When you do eat meat, add plenty of water cress to it. See that your children substitute fruit for candy. Be sure it is ripe—then let them go ahead.

The Tranquil Life.

In an address before the leading business men of San Francisco, Edward H. Harriman said among other things: "Do you ever think of the amount of nervous force and energy that have to be put into the work of a large enterprise? I have often thought whether it was really worth while—whether it would not be better to settle down in comfortable circumstances and live in quiet and contentment. But there is something in man that makes him want to go on, to finish what he has started."

There is a human touch in this that strikes a responsive cord. The greatest of the great have emotions akin to Mr. Harriman, says the "Post Express." Alexander the Great, ennobled because there were no more worlds to conquer, sighed perhaps for an humble cot, the shepherd's crook and the quiet life. Caesar was world weary at an age when the great majority of ordinary men are beginning to get some enjoyment out of life. He conquered Gaul, and Britain, and Egypt, and the world of his day bowed and called him master. But assuredly there were times when he felt like throwing up the job of emperor and hiding himself to the seclusion of the mountains.

Painless Death Almost Sure.

This opposition between death and sleep does not, however, destroy one consoling analogy which has been drawn between them, and that is that they are both painless, and cause neither fear nor anxiety by their approach, says the "American Magazine." It is one of the most merciful things in nature that the overwhelming majority of the poisons which destroy life, whether they be those of infectious diseases or those which are elaborated from the body's own waste products, act as narcotics and abolish consciousness long before the end comes. While death is not in any sense analogous to sleep, it resembles it to the extent that it is in the vast majority of instances not only not painful, but welcome. Pain-racked and fever-scorched patients long for death, as the wearied toiler longs for sleep. The fear of death which has been so enormously exploited in dramatic literature, sacred and otherwise, is almost without existence in sickness. Most of our patients have lost it completely by the time they become seriously ill.

"While many of the processes which lead to death are painful, death itself is painless, natural, like the fading of a flower or the falling of a leaf. Our dear ones drift out on the ebbing tide of life without fear, without pain, without regret, save for those they leave behind. When death comes close enough so that we can see the eyes behind the mask, his face becomes as welcome as that of his 'twin brother,' sleep."

A WAGON WITH GIFT OF \$500 PIANO WILL STOP AT SOME ONE'S DOOR SOON. WILL IT STOP AT YOUR DOOR? WHETHER IT WILL OR NOT DEPENDS ON YOURSELF. SEND FOR PARTICULARS OF HOW TO EARN MONEY FOR WORK NEAR YOUR HOME, WITH BIG GIFTS TO BEST WORKERS. GOOD PAY TO ALL. THE PIANO AND OTHER GIFTS ARE EXTRA. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—Edward Everett Hale.



Home grown fruit and flowers. From Theo. A. Bishop.

The Comforting Apple.

Many are the Ways of Preparing the "Fruit Universal, Coeval With Man."

There are so many delightful ways of using the apple beside that of eating out of hand, it is hard to know which should have preference, but the following perhaps may be new to some and acceptable on that account:

Baked Apples with Maple or Brown Sugar Filling.—Wipe, core and cut out the blossom end of large tart apples. In coring do not cut clear through the apple, but leave a little foundation to hold the filling. Press tightly into the core cavity, grated maple sugar or heavy brown sugar, heaping up above the surface. Prick the apples, so they will not burst and put in an earthen baking pan with a little water. As soon as tender remove the apples carefully to a low glass dish and pour the syrup remaining in the pan over them. Just before serving pour a teaspoonful of grape juice on each apple and serve with cream.

Apples Preserved in Grape Juice—Boil four quarts of grape juice in an open preserving kettle, until reduced one-third. Have tart mellow apples peeled, cored and quartered. Put in a porcelain lined preserving kettle, cover generously with the grape juice and simmer gently until the apples are clear and tender. Seal at once in sterilized jars.

Apple Butter—This may be made of sweet apples or half sweet and half sour. Boil a gallon of fresh sweet cider down to half of its original quantity. Fill the kettle in which the cider was cooked with sliced apples and turn the cider over them. It is not necessary for the cider to cover the apples; but there should be enough to keep them from sticking to the kettle. Simmer steadily all day until reduced to about half their original bulk. Turn into small stone crocks and fasten securely. This is excellent for children's luncheons or suppers. If preferred, the butter may be spiced. In this case allow a teaspoonful of cinnamon, clove, nutmeg or allspice to each gallon of the sauce, adding when nearly done. If preferred several of these seasonings may be combined. Apple butter should be stirred almost constantly toward the end. For stirring a flat wooden paddle is best. If preferred the apple butter may be cooked in the oven or in a fireless cooker. The long, slow cooking, with no danger of its burning, lightening the housekeeper's labors very appreciably.

Oven-cooked Apple Sauce.—This is the way our grandmothers prepared apple sauce and no better way has yet been found. Fill a small stone crock with firm, sour apples, peeled, cored and quartered. Sprinkle over them two cupfuls of sugar and turn into the jar a scant cupful of water. Cover and place in the oven to cook gently all day or over night. The color and flavor of apples cooked in this way will be found quite different from those covered over the fire.

Old Philadelphia Apple Pudding—Grate eight mellow apples, add to them a cupful each sugar and butter, a half cupful grated bread crumbs and the yolks of three eggs beaten light. Flavor with a teaspoonful vanilla and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding two tablespoonfuls granulated sugar. Add a teaspoonful vanilla. Heap on top of the pudding, which should have been slightly cooled, then set back in the oven to puff and color a delicate brown. This pudding may be eaten hot with cream or chilled, as preferred.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia, or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 704-7 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has no interest in anything to sell, only a desire to tell those afflicted how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS and CATARRH CURED.....FREE

TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONCORD INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach dosing.

CONCORD INHALATION quickly and directly reaches the affected parts and permanently cures pain in chest or between shoulder blades, raising matter, constant spitting, lingering colds, hoarseness, chronic coughs, tickling in throat, loss of taste and smell, flushed cheeks, night sweats, chills, fever, hemorrhage, foul breath, stuffed nose, head noises, sneezing, shortness of breath, choking, gasping, wheezing, loss of vitality, strength, weight, etc.

Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arising from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, disinfects and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.

Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and Information about how to get well. CONCORD CURE CO., Dept. 19 L. Los Angeles, Calif.

The sad story of MY FATHER'S GREAT SUFFERING FROM CANCER Read the following and be convinced. WE CAN CURE YOU.



Forty years ago my father, who was himself a doctor, had a violent cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

This same discovery has now cured thousands who were threatened with operation and death. And to prove that this is the truth we will give their sworn statement if you will write us Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanics, Ministers, Laboring Men, Bankers and all classes recommend this glorious life-saving discovery, and we want the whole world to benefit by it. HAVE YOU CANCER, Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Gout, Catarrh, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Eczema, Scald Head or Scrofula in any form.

We positively guarantee our statements true, perfect satisfaction and honest service—or money refunded. It will cost you nothing to learn the truth about this wonderful home treatment without the knife or caustic. And if you know anyone who is afflicted with any disease above mentioned, you can do them a Christian act of kindness by sending us their addresses so we can write them how easily they can be cured in their own home. This is no idle talk, we mean just what we say. We have cured thousands, and can cure you. Forty years experience guarantees success. Write us today; delay is dangerous. Illustrated Booklet FREE. DR. MIXER, 312 State St., HASTINGS, MICH.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE

to Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. G. Young, 302 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

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CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 98, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Forty-four
years ago my
father, who
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away his life.
The best
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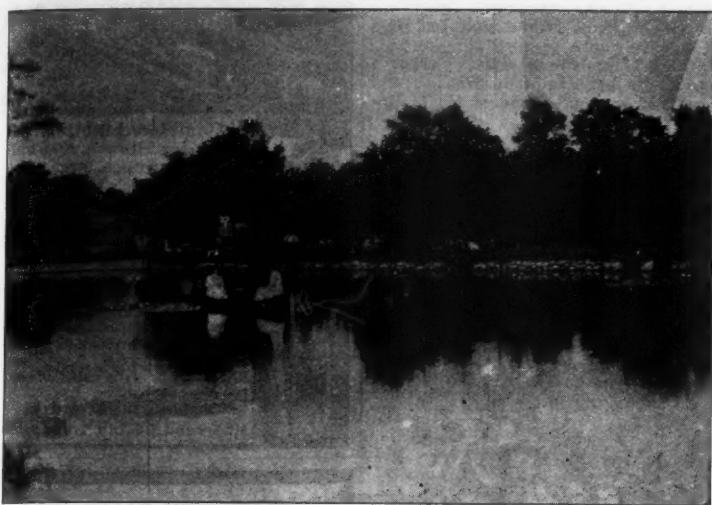


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Kneeskern's milldam, West St. Johnsville, N. Y. Photo by Milo Nellis.

Fruit Notes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by the Editor.

Cold fruit tastes better than fruit that has been kept in a warm room. This is particularly true of grapes.

Fruits will deteriorate often in a day and become overripe if kept in a warm room. This is particularly true of pears. Fruit of all kinds should be kept as cool as possible providing it does not freeze.

Cellars in which furnaces are located, are poor places for keeping fruit. Most cellars are not ventilated well enough for keeping fruit.

Fruit will keep better in a barn cellar than in a house cellar, for the house cellar is warmed by the heated rooms above.

A grape vine can be purchased for ten cents which may produce several bushels of fruit each year for 100 years.

No one who has a plot of land should be satisfied with less than 100 grape vines bearing fruit upon his place. Consider the marvelous amount of food which these 100 vines will yield in the years to come. All that is necessary for anyone to have an abundant supply of grapes is a little forethought and attention.

There is no fruit which bears more abundantly and more regularly each year than the grape.

What most people need especially at the north is varieties of grapes which ripen early such as Concord, Worden, Delaware, Brighton and Niagara.

Each person has his favorite fruit. Some prefer the peach to all others, some the apple, others the grape, strawberry or raspberry. The English favor the currant and gooseberry. Others think there is nothing like the orange. All fruits are good but some are better than others.

A vote as to which is the favorite fruit would probably be carried by the apple which is considered the king of fruits, but there are other fruits equally valuable, although the apple can be used in more ways than any other fruit.

The reason why some people do not enjoy a plentiful supply of home grown fruit is that there are so many poor providers. There are families which scarcely have a week supply of flour, sugar, or vegetables or other necessities. If every man was a good provider for his family more fruit, plants, vines and trees would be planted every year.

As a rule mankind does not look forward to the future providing for the years to come as might be done. Surely the man who looks ahead and prepares for the future will plant berry bushes, grape vines and fruit trees.

There is no more attractive feature on the farm than an apple orchard. There is nothing more promising on the farm than a small peach orchard, vineyard or berry field. You never see berry fields, vineyards and thrifty orchards on farms owned by indolent, careless men.

The attic is often used for storing grapes and other fruit. It does not freeze early in the attic for the heat from the lower rooms keeps that room warmed a little. The attic is too dry for a perfect fruit room.

Did you ever notice that quinces do not blow off easily? Quinces are held firmly to the bush. How beautiful is a quince bush in blossom or when filled with ripe fruit. On account of its

beauty a quince tree might be grown even if the fruit were not needed.

Are nuts fruit? Yes the word fruit is used without much discrimination. In a certain sense corn, wheat and oats are fruit.

Winter apples fully matured will keep longer than those that were picked early before maturity. Mature fruit is not liable to scald as immature fruit well colored.

Do not leave apples in piles in the orchard for they will not keep so well as when packed in barrels. Labor is saved by placing in barrels as soon as picked.

The only advantage I see in piling apples in the orchard is that they color up when thus exposed to the sun. There is no need of apples sweating (so called).

It costs 40 cents to 60 cents per barrel to store apples in a city cold storage house over winter, thus it would not pay to put anything but the very best apples in cold storage to incur so much expense.

How many barrels of apples can a man pick in a day? Much depends upon whether the trees are well loaded, high or low headed, or whether the fruit is plentiful or scattering. You will find some men will pick twice as much fruit as other men. From five to twenty barrels of fruit per day is considered an average day's work.

Something New for the Farmer and Fruit Grower.

In all cities there is a new device for cleaning carpets, furniture and walls. The machinery is mounted on a wagon so that it can be taken to any house, church, factory or store. It consists of suction. A hose pipe is laid from the wagon to the house. This is attached to something like a carpet sweeper which is rolled over the floor or over the furniture during which movement the dust from the carpet and from the floor beneath the carpet is sucked up into a box and removed.

This is a great invention since it is no longer necessary to take up carpets in order to clean them more perfectly than they were ever cleaned by the old method.

But what interests you most, who live in the country, is that a similar device may be used for cleaning horses and cows and taking from their bodies dust and dirt in one-twentieth part of the time that the horse or cow can be cleaned by any other method.

Small machines are made similar to the large one I have described and this can be used for quickly cleaning horses and cows taking out almost every particle of dust from their bodies. I am particularly interested in this for the reason that my man says it is impossible to free our cow from dust. As a result there is sediment of cow's dust in the milk at every milking. It would seem, as I have described, the cows could be free from dust in three minutes. I know of no other method by which a cow's body could be made so free from dust. Most cows are not curried or cleaned at all. Consider for a moment the filthiness of their bodies and consider the fact that if the milk brought into the large cities in one day this might be avoided, thus preserving the health of thousands of innocent people.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH US A CHANCE AT THAT NEW \$500.00 PIANO? A POSTAL CARD WILL DO IT. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 21. ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dahlias and Roses.—Our dahlia tubers remain in the ground (this is in south-eastern Kentucky) two winters in succession, and their growth and yield of glorious blossoms are wonderful. The third spring they fail to sprout, probably because the inevitable decay of the older tubers involves the younger ones. If it is desired to enrich for the spring the space is cleared of weeds and grass, though without disturbing the soil, stable fertilizer and ashes spread and a board or stones laid on the tubers. If not desired, and we find one enrichment for the two years quite sufficient, a few leaves or grass with boards or stones to weight them are enough to keep them. The second autumn sees the tubers dug and kept through the winter, and given a fresh place in the succeeding spring.

October is an excellent time to start roses for the spring potting. Dig up a soft spot of earth in a sunny spot, crumble the earth and firm it, then stick down slips with at least two buds in the earth, and water thoroughly. Now turn over them glass jars or goblets, twisting the mouths into the earth an inch or more, and when it grows really cold, bank the earth nearly to the tops of the glasses. Drive sticks beside the jars so they cannot be upset and leave until danger of frost is past. If days grow very warm in the spring before you think it safe to pot the slips, scrape away the earth, water and give the plants air as they seem to require them. I have never known a failure in following this plan.—L. B., Kentucky.

Apple Prospects.—For the lovers of that staple fruit, the apple, there is welcome news in the announcement that this year promises to be a banner one in the orchards. New York shippers estimate that the season will furnish the largest supply, at the lowest prices, that the public has seen in several years. Luther Burbank may add luscious new fruits to the list of those in the horticultural books, but the apple has a sure place in the favor of the public, one from which nothing can dislodge it. In an accounting just published and said to cover the last day of June, the number of apple trees in the United States is placed at 201,794,646. Missouri leads the list of states and territories with 20,040,399 trees, while New York is second with 15,054,832. New York's orchards produced over 24,000,000 bushels in 1899, Pennsylvania was a close second and Ohio was third with more than 20,000,000 bushels. Missouri's nearly 6,500,000 bushels placed her ninth on the list.—"Utica Press."

Elbert Hubbard.—Wealth comes out of the soil. Adam Smith said there are two factors in the production of wealth: Land and labor. We have the land and very much of it is practically valueless, because we have not the labor to tickle it with a hoe and make it laugh a harvest. The statement of Adam Smith is not exactly correct. There are four factors in the production of wealth. They are: Land, labor, capital, enterprise. Enterprise means the ability to plan, oversee, supervise and direct. It is initiative and wise initiative is the finest gift of God to man. Initiative is doing the right thing—the needful thing—without being told. Next to initiative is willingness to do the right thing told once.

RHEUMATISM

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Send us your address and you'll get by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great New Michigan External remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, chronic, acute, muscular, sciatic, lumbago or gout, no matter where located or how severe.



FREDERICK DYER, Correspond. Sec'y.

Magic Foot Drafts are curing many of the very toughest cases on record—chronics of 30 and 40 years' suffering—after doctors, baths and medicines had utterly failed.

Let Magic Foot Drafts cure you. Just send your address. Return mail will bring the Drafts. Try them. Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. We take your word.

We couldn't make such an offer if the Drafts were not a real cure, for no one pays until satisfied. Let us send you a pair. Magic Foot Draft Co., 1179 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Write today.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

ASTHMA

I want to tell all who are afflicted with ASTHMA what cured me after 46 years of suffering. Send your address and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. G. F. Alexander, 461 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

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Now is the time to plant plum trees in your garden or orchard. We can give you a bargain price for plum trees if you will write us at once telling how many trees you have to plant. We have three sizes of plum trees. State whether you want the large, medium or small size plum trees, all two-year-old, well rooted and well branched.

We have a small surplus of Keiffer Pear Trees, thus for fall delivery can offer you the bargain of your life. For particulars and big catalog, address

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses, Made for Men, Women or Children.

Sent on Trial

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

the rupture and never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it. I make it to your order—send it to you—wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 7731 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



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Made of Silver Steel.
Hold their edge, economical, all patterns, at your dealers or write us.
E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.
INDIANAPOLIS



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Fun for the Family

Mistress—"Sarah Jane, what has happened?"

Sarah Jane—"Oh, mum, I've fallen down the stair and broken my neck."

Mistress (firmly)—"Well, whatever you have broken, it'll be deducted from your wages."—Sydney "Bulletin."

Our nation loved the cherry tree when it was in its infancy. But now the cherry tree, I vum, is overshadowed by the plum.

A tiny four-year-old was spending a night away from home.

At bed-time she knelt at the knee of her hostess to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting.

Finding Mrs. B. unable to help her out, she concluded thus:

"Please God, 'scuse me, I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady who don't know any."—"Home Herald."

"You can't get in here on a half ticket," exclaimed the doorkeeper at the circus. "I thought I could," apologized the smalltown citizen. "I have a bad eye, and I only expected to see half the show."

"Then you'll have to get two tickets," said the doorkeeper. "If you only have one good eye it'll take you twice as long to see the show."—Harper's "Weekly."

Church—"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

Chapel—"My wife put it there to remind me to post her letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—London "Opinion."

"I have my eyes on you!"
"The young man sang." Said she:
"You are very slow.
For my other beau
Has a band of gold on me."
—Chicago "News."

Breaking the News—"Father, was writing done on tablets of stone in the old days?"

"Yes, my son," replied the dutiful parent.

"Gee!" mused the boy. "Then it must have taken a crowbar to break the news."—New York "Times."

Certain Sure—"Only fools are certain, Tommy; wise men hesitate."

"Are you sure, uncle?"

"Yes, my boy; certain of it?"—"The Tatler."

A Good Story—"Was the picture you just sold a genuine work of art?"

"No," answered the dealer, "but the story I told about it was."—Catholic "Mirror."

Quite a Shock—"Sammy," said his mean uncle, "how would you feel if I were to give you a penny?"

"I think," replied Sammy, "that I should feel a little faint at first, but I'd try and get over it."—"Sacred Heart Review."

The Likeness—"Why is a pancake like the sun?"

"Because," said the Swede, "it rises out of der yeast and it sets behind der vest."

—"Christian Guardian."

Mrs. Gushington—Do you remember, colonel, the time you proposed to me, and I refused you?

Colonel Courtly—Madam, it is the one moment of my life that I remember with the greatest pleasure.—"Judge."



Farmer—"Boy what's your name?"

Boy—"My name is Newton."

Farmer—"What you doin' up in my apple tree?"

Boy—"Trying to discover the law of gravitation when these apples fall off."

Barber—Razor all right, sir?

Customer—My dear man, if you hadn't mentioned it, I'd never have known there was a razor on my face.

Barber—Thank you!

Customer—I thought you were using a file.

"You can't please everybody," said the man who is fond of moral reflections.

"And far be it from me to try," responded the party of the second part. "I'd be satisfied if I could please my wife."

The Lady—"Little boy, don't you know smoking will shorten your life?"

The Kid—"Shucks! Wot do I care? I've seen everyt'ing dere is."

When airships gayly float about
The mortals who must dwell
On earth won't dare to venture out
Without a stout umbrella.
—Washington "Star."

"My boy," said Copley, "it should be your ambition to carve your name some day upon the temple of fame."

"Say, pop," replied the boy, "that reminds me, you ain't never gev me that jackknife you promised me."—Philadelphia "Press."

The
Ann Arbor
Lighting
Systems

A Complete Lighting System for Homes, Stores, Churches, etc.

Ann Arbor Lighting Systems are brighter than gas, steadier and clearer than electric light, and cost about one-tenth as much to operate. Each lamp gives 300 to 500 candle power for less than 1/2 cent per hour. Fuel is gasoline, perfectly safe.

Price \$10 up, according to number of lamps desired. We make inverted arcs especially adapted for use in stores, halls, factories, etc.

We Want Agents who will push our line. Special terms to those who write early. Catalog and prices on request.

SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
310 Second St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

ALCOHOL FROM NATURAL GAS WILL RIVAL GASOLINE FOR LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

A new industry that will rival gasoline is that of denatured alcohol for light, heat and power. Five thousand feet of natural gas costs 6 cents per 1,000 feet, containing 94 per cent. of methane, will produce 50 gallons of alcohol, 5 gallons alcohol equal one cord of hard wood or one and three-tenths tons of soft coal in heat units. On the basis of 100 horse power 10 hours run one year, alcohol at 80 cents per gallon approximates \$234; coal at \$4 per ton, \$3,400; the yearly saving equals 6 per cent. on a capitalization of \$65,000. We propose to your commercial club to establish a new industry, manufacturing alcohol from natural gas at low cost, employing from 10 to 45 men, according to the capacity of the plant. Alcohol is a necessity on land and sea. The automobile and the navies of the world use it, the market demands it. We are ready to negotiate for this new manufacturing industry in your locality. Will you allow us to come in?

If so, address THE CONTINENTAL NATURAL GAS ALCOHOL CO., WHEELING, W. VA.



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

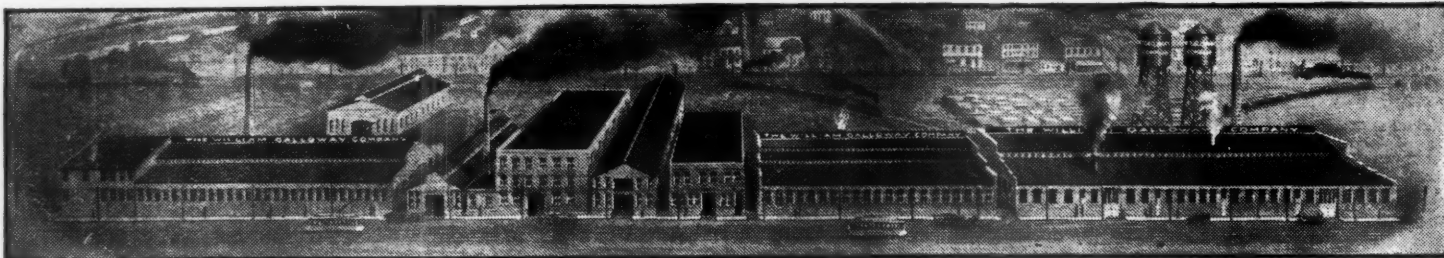
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"Nothing so much assists learning as writing down what we wish to remember."—Latin Proverb.



THESE ARE THE LARGE FACTORIES OF THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY AT WATERLOO, IOWA

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to the enormous plant, as pictured above, of the William Galloway Company, of Waterloo, Iowa.

The cut shows the new factory. This company has made such strides in the last three years that they have had to get into new quarters altogether to meet the demands of their trade.

The company was organized in 1900 by William Galloway. Incorporated in 1906 for \$100,000.00. Its capital increased to \$150,000.00 six months later. Capital increased to \$200,000.00 July 1, 1907. Authorized capital increased August 5, 1908 to \$400,000.00.

This just goes to show what square dealing with one purpose in view of giving absolutely the best article it is possible to manufacture and selling it at a reasonable price direct from factory to farm.

The William Galloway Company is not a catalog house, but acts through the manufacturer selling products direct to the user, and it is today the largest concern in the world that actually makes and actually sells manure spreaders, cream separators, and gasoline engines right to the consumer.

The wonderful success and growth of

this company has been one of the most promising evidences of the prosperity and practical point of view of the American Farmer.

These great factories have been built to their present enormous proportions on the direct from the factory to farm selling plan, established by William Galloway—claimed to be the most liberal in the world on farm implements of highest standard, including: Galloway Manure Spreaders, Galloway Gasoline Engines, Galloway Cream Separators—Hay Machinery and general line of farm utilities.

This has made the Galloway Company one of the most substantial in America, and its stability has been the natural outgrowth of the reliability of the officers of the company themselves, headed by Will-

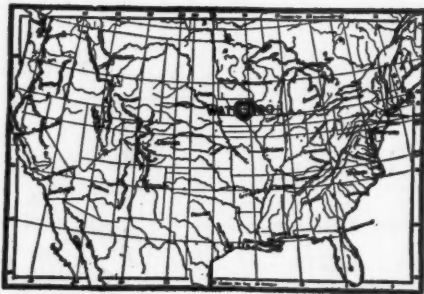
iam Galloway who is known to so many of the readers of this paper.

"We challenge the world to produce a better layout than this on any of these lines"—writes an officer of the company whose factories are illustrated above.

Note also by the map here the central location of Waterloo making prompt shipping facilities to all parts of the country the best that could be found.

Besides this, the company maintains Factory Transfer Stations for prompt shipments at Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., and Madison, Wis. These facts are most interesting when considered in connection with the liberal selling plan upon which the company transacts all its business.

For example right now on the Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader, the com-



pany makes the offer—"Take a real 30 days' free trial. Test the Galloway in your own place for a month's work free. Keep your money in your own pocket. We prepay all freight charges to you anywhere you live, and, if you are not convinced by a month's free trial that you want to keep the Galloway, we pay the return freight also. Everything is at our risk and the price is so low direct from the factory that you save from \$25 to \$50, according to which size spreader you select to try."

That is about the most liberal, open and above board offer that any manufacturer could make and this, together with the high standard of workmanship and material put into all Galloways has made the Galloway Company great.

The company has just issued its new 1908 free catalogs covering each line separately. These books have become famous among farmers everywhere. If you write a postal or letter and say that you are one of our readers—also what kind of a machine you are interested in, you will be sent one of the new catalogs promptly, postpaid. Address personally, William Galloway, President, The William Galloway Company, 889 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Ia., for prompt attention.

Sweater Manufacturer **FALLS!**



"I Order you as Trustee of the Vincennes Sweater Mill to sell their entire stock of sweaters at fifty cents on the dollar, or less. You must get the Cash quick! The creditors must have their money without delay!"

The world's greatest sweater mill forced into bankruptcy. The Court orders the stock to be sold at one-half and less than the actual manufacturer's price. Their loss is your gain—don't delay. Send in your order today. Quick action is necessary if you are to profit by the manufacturer's failure.

15,000 All Wool Sweaters Must Be Sold

By Order of The Court

Tremendous Cut in Prices!

This advertisement is in 100 other papers and magazines. It will be read by 30,000,000 people or more, so you must act quick, today, or these great bargains will be gone, never to be had again.

15,000 genuine all-wool sweaters to be cleared out regardless of what they cost to make. Here is your opportunity to get these splendid sweaters at prices never before heard of—they'll go fast. Send in your order and remittance today before they're all sold. Better order two or three for each man in the family. You can always use them at such heart-breaking prices. You'll never have another chance to get such high-grade bargains again — send in your order today.

SWEATER BARGAINS FOR MEN — Prices and Descriptions

No. 225—Man's Sweater
Well-knit, all wool, good quality, in two styles: Navy Blue with White stripes; Navy Blue with Scarlet stripes; weight 30 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **67¢**

No. 270—Man's Sweater
Fine, all-wool. Stripes on collar, wrists and bottom only. Colors—Black with Scarlet stripes; Black with Orange stripes; Navy Blue with Scarlet stripes. Weight 30 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **75¢**

No. 290—Handsomely striped.
Well-made in two styles. Colors—Grey, Navy Blue or Scarlet, all with narrow white stripes; Black with narrow Scarlet or Orange stripes; Navy Blue with Red stripe on collar and cuff; Scarlet with Black stripes on collar and cuff. Weight 30 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **95¢**

No. 180—Made in one color only. Attractive deep Royal Blue with narrow white stripes on body and broader white stripes on Roll Collar and bottom. Weight 28 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **\$1.19**

No. 110—Heavy Wool Sweater
Will give best possible service. Colors—Royal Blue; Dark Green; Black. Navy Blue. Weight 22 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **\$1.48**

No. 169—Exceptional Value
Close knit, heavy Sweater in either Black or Scarlet. You can't get a better Sweater than this anywhere for double the money. Weight 24 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **\$1.75**

No. 360—Extra Heavy, Treble Weight Collar. Fancy Weave—one of the most desirable styles. Colors—Scarlet, Black, Tan, Navy Blue, and Royal Blue. Weight 24 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **\$1.95**

No. 200—Finest Quality Heavy All-Wool Sweater. Fancy Weave. Can't be duplicated at twice our price anywhere. Colors—Scarlet, Black, Tan, Navy Blue, and Royal Blue. Also plain weave in White. Weight 24 oz. Sizes 34 to 44. Price **\$2.45**

How to Order: Order by number only, and give second choice in case the ones you request first are sold out when your order is received. Enclose Post Office Money Order, or Express Order or Bank Draft with your order, payable to E.M.Schnadig, Trustee.

This Offer May Not Appear Again.

The Court says these sweaters must be sold at once; for the creditors of the Vincennes Sweater Mill cannot wait longer for their money. Therefore

I am forced to sacrifice these 15,000 sweaters at such ridiculously low prices — I must close them out in the quickest possible time and turn over what I get out of the total sales to the creditors. So I am spreading the news broadcast — I am trying to reach everyone in the quickest possible time to dispose of these sweaters, even if I have to almost give them away. If you are a man you will certainly need a sweater, and this is the best chance you've ever had to get a high-grade all-wool sweater at half-price. Orders will be filled in rotation—first come, first served. I know these sweaters will go like hot cakes, so if you want one, two, three or more, send your money and order today. Next week may be too late—do it now. Address

E. M. SCHNADIG, Official Trustee, 167-181 Dearborn St. Chicago

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TO ME

E. M. SCHNADIG, Official Trustee, 15 167 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

Enclosed find \$.....for which send me.....

sweaters as follows, by.....Express:

No.....Size.....Color.....

No.....Size.....Color.....

No.....Size.....Color.....

Name.....

Address.....



Why Don't YOU Get This Phonograph

On FREE TRIAL?

For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them. Think of it! Thousands and thousands of people have been given the opportunity to hear in their own parlors concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians, just such entertainments as the greatest metropolitan theatres are producing. So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model) complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

Why I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the new style Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

GET THE LATEST EDISON CATALOGS

Just sign your name and address on this coupon now, and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon or send postal or letter now. No obligations, just get the catalogs.

All You Need Do:

All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep

The Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. This is a free trial. You may send it back at our expense if you wish. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan

There are so many people who really want a phonograph but who do not have the ready cash to pay for it all at once that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, no guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small, and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Thomas A. Edison
This Trade-Mark appears on each machine

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Please send me without any obligation your 1915 Edison Phonograph Catalog, list of Edison Gold Moulded Records and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer, all free.
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Sign and mail this coupon today